FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 21 DEC

Martial Law Explained

LD212326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] A press conference by the government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban and the premier's advisoer, Cpt Wieslaw Gornicki, took place today in the press center of the INTERPRESS agency for foreign correspondents accredited to Poland. Here are excerpts from the speech by Minister Urban.

[Begin recording] The reason for the introduction of martial law in Poland, which is transitional, was the necessity to save Poland from civil war, the economy from disintegration and the Polish state from progressive decay. Martial law which is now in force in Poland will be eased as the calming down process progresses. This calming down is already taking place and martial law is already being eased.

I should like to stress once more that Solidarity is not dissolved. The union, as is the case for all other trade unions and many other organizations, has had its activities suspended due to martial law. Of course, the state authorities intend to reactivate the trade union movement in Poland as soon as the time is right. It can be expected, presumed, that Solidarity, too, will be reactivated should the members of that union adopt the correct will. Needless to say, Solidarity as a trade union will be a Solidarity with a defined statute and one assumes that in future it will adhere to this statute.

The processes which have emerged since August 1980 are irreversible, also in the sense that in Poland there will be room for independent trade unions operating under self-management and in an unhampered manner, just as all other reforms which run on the basis of the August accords of 1980 will be continued. I have in mind here both transformations of the way in which the country is governed, as well as the economic reform, development of self-management and the development of democratic freedoms. However, the right conditions must exist since all these freedoms have been abused in a manner contrary to the constitutional order. One of the objectives of the martial law is the creation of conditions in which these freedoms could develop in a manner which would be in harmony with the legal order of the state and with the legal order of all those organizations which have been transgressing their internal, statutory laws.

In principle, calm now prevails in Poland. The majority of the community observes the martial law and regulations. In view of the considerable calming down of the situation in Poland -- the trouble which happens here and there, such as diminished output or calls for meetings -- these happenings seem to be passing, and the situation is normalizing. Ever new mitigations are being introduced. And such a policy will continue, as the rigors introduced by martial law will operate only to the extent and time as is really necessary. The easing of social inconvenience which martial law carries with it is simply in the hands of the community.

In the majority of voivodships, with the exception of the Elblag, Lublin, Gdansk, Szczecin and Wroclaw Voivodships, curfew lasts, as we know, only from 2300 until 0500.

Presumably, beginning tomorrow, new regulations will be announced which will liberalize (?martial law regulations). The restrictions on movements of the population have been eased, persons over 60 do not have to seek permission to travel; the first charter flights from Poland have taken place; on the 18th the ban on the sale of beer was lifted; on the 19th the ban on the sale of vodka was lifted; the ban on the sales of gasoline has been partly lifted, as it no longer applies to the disabled, and some of the approximately 5,000 people who have been interned because of the martial law are being freed. This process of freeing people is continuing and will presumably continue. [end recording]

Following the statement by Jerzy Urban, Capt Wieslaw Gornicki, the premier's adviser, expressed disapproval of the West's untruthful presentation of events in our country, and the publication of gossip in the press, radio and television.

He also stated that the foreign correspondents in Warsaw, considering the conditions of martial law, are given great freedom. Captain Gornicki and Minister Urban then answered correspondents' questions. Some of the questions concerned the conditions under which interned persons are held. Minister Urban stated that these persons are staying in bearable [znosne] conditions and have the right to visits by close relatives, they can receive food parcels, they have access to religious practicies, and receives books and papers. They are provided with means of personal hygiene and have medical care. Those who want can work. Some of the internees are staying at holiday homes. All of them have the right to contact each other. Asked if it is true that some of the internes are staying in tents, Minister Urban answered in the negative.

Also in the negative he replied to the question as to whether condition for being freed from a detention center is that one must sign a declaration of loyalty.

One of the first questions concerned the conditions under which Lech Walesa is kept. Jerzy Urban stated that Lech Walesa is in Warsaw, that he is provided with good conditions and has access to radio, press and television. Yesterday, that is on Sunday, he was visited by a priest who consecrated a mass. Lech Walesa also saw his wife and his children.

Minister Urban and Captian Gornicki also answered questions concerning the various strikes which are still in progress. They also spoke about the international implications of the events in Poland, the stance of the church, and about the work of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

There were also questions about the former ambassador to the United States, Romuald Spasowski. During the press conference, foreign correspondents were acquainted with the statement on this matter issued by the Foreign Ministry.

Walesa Holding Talks

LD220038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] The current situation in the country was the subject of a press conference yesterday for representatives of the foreign press, radio and television. The conference was organized at the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw.

The motive for the introduction of martial law -- which is a temporary condition -- was the need to save the country from civil war and the economy and the state from disintegration, government press spokesman Jerzy Urban said. This took place when it became clear that the political leadership of Solidarity had undertaken activities threatening security and constitutional order in Poland. Next Jerzy Urban stressed that what had happened in our country is exclusively a Polish concern. The spokesman drew attention to the fact that the Solidarity union had not been dissolved but is suspended. In future, when the conditions for this arise and if this is the will of Solidarity members, this organization will be reactivated. The processes which have taken place in Poland since August 1980 are irreversible.

Speaking about the current situation in Poland, Jerzy Urban stated that basically calm prevails throughout the country and that the public respects the decrees of martial law. On Monday work was boycotted in two mines, the Ziemowit and Piast collieries; some of the miners are already abandoning their protest.

The spokesman also touched on the tragedy in the Wujuk colliery where seven miners were killed. These are the sole fatalities from the events connected with martial law in Poland. Anybody who attacks the law enforcement forces is putting his life at risk. This is what was at the bottom of the tragedy at the Wujek mine, Jerzy Urban said. The spokesman then said that in connection with the normalization of the situation in the country, a further easing of the martial law regulations in being introduced. Some of the 5,000 internees are being released.

Capt Wieslaw Gornicki, adviser to the premier, who was present at the conference, voiced disapproval over reports by certain Western agencies and radio broadcasting stations on the subject of events in Poland.

Jerzy Urban and Wieslaw Gornicki then answered journalists' questions. Here are the most important replies:

Lech Walesa is healthy and is staying in Warsaw. He is conducting talks with representatives of the government and the church. He is being well looked after. On Sunday a priest visited him and celebrated mass at the place where he is staying. Lech Walesa has the use of a radio and the press. He has been visited by his wife. He will be released as soon as the situation in the country permits.

There was no explosion at the Ziemowit Mine. Pressure is being exerted on the miners staying there by the strike organizers.

Interned persons are not subject to the same strict conditions applied against prisoners and arrested persons. They have the right to correspond, to see their families, to practice religion and to indulge in cultural activities. They have the right to food parcels and they have guaranteed medical care. Certain groups of interned persons are staying in rest houses where there is freedom to move around and indulge in mutual contacts. According to how the situation in the country stabilizes, interned persons will be successfully released. Each such case is examined individually.

There is a difference between internment and arrest. The latter refers to persons who have violated the law since 13 December of this year. Several dozens or so people have been arrested so far for activities not in keeping with martial law regulations.

The development of events in Poland could have led to bloodshed and this would no doubt have entailed far-reaching international implications. The government highly values all church statements which promote the establishment of calm and of respect by citizens for the law and for the requirements of martial law in Poland.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski chairs daily deliberations of the Military Council of National Salvation and of the government. He did not leave Warsaw last week.

In the final part of the conference Andrzez Konopacki, press spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, briefed the journalists on the defection of Romauld Spasowski.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION

LD212320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, at a session chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, has carried out a current assessment of the socio-economic situation. The fulfillment of decisions adopted at previous sessions was assessed and more decisions have been adopted, too.

In accordance with an announcement made by the Military Council of National Salvation, the second stage of the increase in family allowances in being introduced as from 1 January 1982. This constitutes the implementation of the appropriate social agreements of August of last year. The level of family allowances is being made dependent on the income situation of families, but at the same time the income limits compared to the hitherto limits are to be increased -- limits according to which this level depends.

The amount of allowance in families with an income of up to Z2,000 per person will come to Z350 for one child, Z800 for 2 children, and Z1,250 for 3 children. Allowances for families with higher incomes except for families where the income is more than 23,500 person will also be increased. The allowances that have thus been increased will be paid out irrespective of the compensation paid out because of price increases. Allowances for children needing special care will be increased to Z1,000 [presumably per child] irrespective of the family income. Other favorable solutions are also being introduced; allowances will also be paid for children at boarding-schools and for those studying on a professional course lasting more than 3 months.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has ordered the directors of enterprises and factory managers to develop factory social activities. These activities, which are supposed to be financed from factory social and housing funds, will be conducted by factory workers' services. They are to concentrate efforts on streamlining factory collective catering and on ensuring prophylactic and regenerative meals for people working in the fresh air and on organizing the sales of foodstuffs in factories, including meat and processed meats. Former workers and old-age and other pensioners ought to be the object of special care, particularly those living in difficult living conditions in young workers' houses and boarding houses. Detailed guidelines as regards socio-everyday life activities will be published in the next few days.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has defined the plan of central investments in 1982 based on the realistic possibilities of investment from the financial and objective points of view. The Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers and the ministers involved have been obliged to concentrate investment outlays above all in the foodstuff and energy-fuel complexes. It has been established that a detailed list of central investments will be defined in a resolution of the Council of Ministers. It was established that there is a need to further halt a number of investment projects which are not of priority importance at present. The duty of safeguarding in a suitable manner investment projects that have been halted will rest on investors. The leaders of economic ministries and viovodas will ensure supervision in this sphere.

In view of the arrears in the unloading of railway wagons, above all the coal wagons, it has been made incumbent on the minister of transportation to present by tomorrow a list of persons who have glaringly neglected their duties in the sphere of unloading and loading wagons and of clearing snow from sidings at railway stations. The need to completely ensure efficient railway transport which cannot wreck the efforts of production workforces, particularly of miners, was stressed.

The balance of fluid fuels for the period up to the end of the current year was examined. Very low reserves and disruptions in the supplies of fuels were established. In this connection measures have been taken aimed at speeding up the deliveries of fuels from the Soviet Union and at intensifying the processing of crude oil delivered along the friendship oil pipeline. At the same time the minister of the chemical and light industry and the main inspector of the power economy have been instructed to submit solutions urgently in the matter of making it quickly possible for taxi owners to purchase the appropriate amounts of fuel, particularly in large urban agglomerations.

The Economic Committee accepted a report by the minister of transportation that the electrification of the railway section from Tluszcz to Lochow had been completed. This will considerably facilitate commuting to Warsaw by workers.

All the decisions of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers given in the communiques of the committee are binding on the heads of organs of the state, central and local administration and the heads of all links of the socialized economy.

ENVOY TO U.S. TO FACE ANTISTATE CRIME CHARGES

LD211932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the fact that Romuald Spasowski, hitherto Polish ambassador to the United States, has committed serious crimes against fundamental state interests, as defined in articles 122 and 130 of the criminal code, the minister of foreign affairs applied to day to the head military prosecutor for criminal proceedings to be instigated.

In connection with the defection [dezercja] of Romuald Spasowski, former ambassador to Washington, the press spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been authorized to make the following statement:

The defection by Spasowski is an act of betraying the interests of the Polish state, deserving universal contempt and condemnation. In November of this year, Spasowski was recalled from the function of ambassador in Washington beginning the end of January 1982 with the intention of retiring him -- and he knew this. He took measures to extend his stay. These were not accepted in connection with a critical assessment of the results of his work and his increasingly frequent incompetence, which was made worse by conditions of psychological depression connected with his personal affairs.

In his propaganda enunciations Romuald Spasowski is trying to slander Poland and to dupe both employees of the Polish Foreign Service and also Polish and world public opinion. He is posing as a patriotic fighter [kontestator]. As payment for the asylum that has been granted he is voicing his views which, not be chance, happen to coincide with anti-Polish and antisocialist theses of his American principals [mocodawca]. He is doing this for his own egoistic and narrow-minded interests, although he was indebted so much in the past to his former fatherland.

At present, when it has become clear that there will be no more privileges, he renounced his (fatherland) for Judas-like silver. This testifies to the fact that this renegade has abandoned all elementary theses of decency. This fact has met with the condemnation of employees of the Polish Foreign Service. This act of betrayal will be assessed by the competent organs of the administration of justice as it deserves.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH SEEKING BLOOD DONORS

LD220836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] In the difficult winter conditions the health services are working with redoubled efforts to ensure medical care for sick people. All outpatients' departments are open. Plant and industrial health services provide a full range of treatment to patients, carrying out complicated surgical operations among other things.

However, blood, which is in many cases essential for saving lives, has been in short supply for some time now. Due to the tensions and universally felt difficulties, blood donorship has diminished considerably in the past weeks. It is not possible to render the required aid to many sick people. The Ministry of Health and Social Security appeals to members of honorary blooddonors' clubs and to individual donors to go to blood donor centers and stations.

GDANSK SHIPYARD SECTIONS TO OPEN 4 JAN

LD211558 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpt] As our Gdansk correspondent Mieczyslaw Serafin reports, Saturday and Sunday passed peacefully in the tri-city [Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot]. There are no strike actions within the area of Gdansk Voivodship. Most enterprises and plants are working. As is known, the shipyards are to begin work on the Monday after Christmas, 28 December. Three sections of the Lenin shipyard -- K2, K3 and K5 -- will begin work on 4 January 1982.

Supplies continue to be poor in Gdansk Voivodship. This applies to almost all items except bread and milk. Increased supplies of meat and meat products were announced for today. Despite the suspension of the redemption of outstanding supply coupons, there was a shortage of goods to cover the coupons registered for December. Import supplies are arriving according to plan, and transfers between voivodships are being implemented to 80 percent. Trade also anticipates an increase in the supply of cottage cheese and unsalted butter. There are also enough chickens. However, there are not many turkeys, ducks and geese. Today the longest lines formed in front of the fish stores. The sale of coupons has begun. Transportation difficulties, especially the lack of fuel, are considerably hampering the supply of industrial goods.

Yesterday in Gdansk a meeting of the voivodship party economic aktiv was held. During it the current tasks of the party echelons and organizations in connection with the need for normalizing socioeconomic life were discussed. It was stressed that it is essential that party work be activated and that the conditions for normal daily work be created in enterprises. It is also a matter of minimizing the burdens being felt by inhabitants. The Gdansk Voivodship party committee executive adopted a resolution relating to the present sociopolitical situation, which states, among other things: Socialist renewal and the reforms promoting it must be and will be continued. National accord can create the climate that is right for them. We desire such accord with everyone who respects the constitutional principles of the system. However, accord is not possible with people of ill will, to whom the interests of our people's fatherland are alien. The events in Gdansk, mainly the street incidents of last week, mean that we must all concentrate on defense against the disorientation propagated by political opponents, and react with understanding and support to the necessary actions of the forces of order, the resolution of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee executive states.

OVER 1,200 PUNISHED FOR VIOLATING MARTIAL LAW

LD212358 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 21 December]

[Text] From 13 December the decree on the introduction of the state of martial law has been in force. Everyday has furnished examples of some individuals failing to respect the regulations pertaining to the state of martial law -- something that cannot be tolerated in the interest of public peace and the safety of citizens. The violation of the law in force has also been committed by persons who had been deprived of freedom for a brief period of time and who were subsequently, after undertaking that they would abide by the rules of law, released. Thus, for example, on 14 December Stanislaw Zdziech, aged 31, chairman of the Works Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity of Szydlowska labor cooperative, after a brief period of deprivation of freedom, was released. Having returned to his place of work, he began to incite his fellow employees and encourage them to take strike action. In this situation, on 18 December, penal proceedings were launched against him under emergency powers, and he was arrested.

As is well known the violation of the regulation banning all presence in public places during the curfew hours can be punished by arrest of up to 1 month or a fine of up to Z5,000 on the basis of article 50 or the order No 3 of the decree on the state of martial law. Persons who fail to respect this ban are brought before the court authorities empowered to act on cases in accelerated procedure. Since the day on which the above regulations came into force the court authorities have punished more than 1,200 persons by detention or fines. As a rule the upper limits of the sentences were applied under the law in force.

'MEDIATION' AIM OF POGGI VISIT QUESTIONED

LD212036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1912 GMT 21 Dec 81

[From the "Magazine of International Affairs" program]

[Text] There can be no doubt that in the course of the past few days Poland has become the dominating international issue. As we said last week the assessments of the situation in our country are placed on both sides of the political division of the world. With the exception of China, Albania and Yugoslavia the socialist countries approve of the measures connected with the introduction of martial law in Poland, discerning in it an instrument of bringing about order in the political and economic system.

The Western countries, virtually without exception, express disapproval and in addition to political disapproval they often voice indictments against the Polish political leadership, in particular for the internment of political opponents.

In the past few hours there has been great publicity in the Western media of the issue connected with the request for asylum by the Polish ambassador to the United States, Romuald Spasowski. The next issue of interest to the Western press is the visit to Poland by the special papal envoy, Archbishop Poggi. The arrival in Poland of the Vatican envoys has met with a wide response throughout the world: of Archbishop Luigi Poggi, who is head of the group for permament relations between the holy see and our government, and Prelate Janusz Polonek.

Now Archbishop Poggi is in Warsaw. From what we know, he has received the following assignment: to acquaint himself with the situation in our country and gather information, as the Vatican has had no direct contacts with the Polish Episcopate since the declaration of martial law in Poland.

The word mediation used in some press comment in connection with the Poggi visit does not seem to have much justification. It should be necessary first to answer the question: Mediation between who and who? There can be no doubt that during his stay in Warsaw Archbishop Poggi will meet Cardinal [as heard] Glemp and that there will be attempts to organize his meeting with the highest quarters in the state and representatives of leading political ideas.

Before leaving for Warsaw, Archbishop Poggi, when asked what part the church could play in the Polish conflict, answered: a peaceful one. To the second question whether he was feeling anxious about the development of the situation in Poland he answered: And who is not?

RADIO REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF PZPR OFFICIALS

More on Orzechowski Interview

LD211050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 21 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] As we said in the previous press review, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI prints today an interview with Prof Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary. Professor Orzechowski replies to questions mainly concerning the party during martial law.

Will party members survive this dramatic trial? Marian Orzechowski continues: They are already surviving. In many regions of the country we observe what might be termed a "rallying" of party members. Many party members and activists have seen the purpose of their action; they believe it is possible to work effectively. I am convinced of this today, at this most difficult time, when people are reporting to us who to date kept themselves apart and who even lost faith that we would succeed in emerging from the crisis.

He added: We are receiving reports of this from many voivodship, urban and work committees; certainly they will not be alone, Marian Orzechowski continues. The voivodship committees are mobilizing the aktiv around themselves; various kinds of staffs are active. Despite all the difficulties -- the non-functioning of the telephones, telexes -- there is a better, more direct natural bond between the committees and the groups of the aktiv.

It might be said -- I am still quoting -- that two very important trends, two phenomena, are linked together here. Primarily the grassroots initiative, spontaneous, arising from the feeling of belonging to the party, of being a communist; and a sense of responsibility to one's own class, one's own nation. I am convinced that this trend will now be stronger, and I attach enormous hopes to it. The party developed instructional and coordinating activity, (?equipping) people with arguments.

However we cannot overlook the fact, Prof Marian Orzechowski, party Central Committee secretary adds, that these phenomena are occurring on the fringe of the party, mainly among groups and circles which are previously active, and which were clearly defined both politically and ideologically.

The renewal process has not yet embraced to the necessary extent the basic masses of the party membership. Every gap, every void will immediately be filled by someone else with his information, slogans and programs of action. We must all be aware of this, literally all of us, who are ideologically and politically connected with the party, and who feel responsible for its destiny.

To the question asked by Zdzislaw (Zaryczny) in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI as to what program the party represents in its own base and for those social groups which it wishes to reconcile, Prof Marian Orzechowski replies:

People must have hope for today and tomorrow; for today, that they will survive; that the winter will be calm, without shocks and hunger. Within this same hope for today a scrap of hope for the future is contained, that what the party announced at the ninth congress will really be implemented. After all -- I am still quoting -- martial law does not completely rule out the program adopted by the congress. This is maybe a (?generalization) but in these dramatic days it assumes a particular signifcance, as does the firm declaration by the Military Council of National Salvation to the effect that these can be no question of a return to the pre-August 1980 situation.

Fiszbach, Gdansk Activists

LD211948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] A conference of the party and economic aktiv of the Gdansk Voivodship has been held in Gdansk under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the party voivodship committee. Topical tasks of party organizations and echelons connected with the need for normalization of sociopolitical life and good rhythm of production at plants and enterprises were discussed.

These problems were also the subject of a plenary session of the Gdynia town party committee.

A resolution of the executive body of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee also deals with these problems stating, among other things, that the decision to introduce martial law was a necessary one since it changed the course of unfavorable events in the country. It is the duty of the voivodship party organization and all its members in the present circumstances to support the undertakings of the Military Council of National Salvation and to carry out such ideological and political activity that will defuse tension and alleviate conflicts. This can be achieved by observance of party discipline and Leninist principles of party life. Particular duties and rights are incumbent on the managements of plants, enterprises and institutions as a result of the state of martial law. Basic party to achieve normal rhythm of production.

Gdynia Committee Expels Member

LD212344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] By virtue of a decision of the PZPR Municipal Committee in Gdynia Marian Rajski has been expelled from the party. He disseminated false information concerning Polish foreign trade. He was the author of an open letter in which he attacked the party with particular viciousness. He also engaged in anti-Soviet activities.

JERZY OZDOWSKI RECEIVES RED CROSS DELEGATION

LD212216 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, together with the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, is preparing a program of supplementing next year the food available to children of preschool age. This program is based in particular on the supplies of 2,000 tons of grain products from the Care organization and of 28,000 tons of milk products bought in the United States.

The benevolent commission of the episcopate of Poland will receive next year almost 40,000 tons of food from the Catholic benevolent organization in the United States called Catholic Relief Agency.

Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski has received a delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross consisting of Frank Schmidt, head of the team for East European countries, Remy Rusback, chief doctor of the Red Cross International Committee, and Francois Pere. Matters pertaining to further assistance for Poland were discussed.

OZDOWSKI CHAIRS MEETING ON AID DISTRIBUTION

LD212138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] A session of the government social commission for coordinating transportation and for distributing gifts from abroad was held today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski. Matters connected with the distribution of gifts by institutions and organizations to which these gifts are sent were discussed. The consignments are made up, above all, of food, clothes, medicines and hygiene goods. So far more than 40,000 tons of gifts have reached Poland along these channels. These have been distributed mainly among children and among disabled and elderly people.

SOLIDARITY 'ACTIVISTS' IN GENEVA WANT BOYCOTT

LD212216 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Western news agencies report that more than 20 Solidarity activists who were abroad when martial law was declared have met in Geneva. They appealed to Western governments and trade unions to halt all economic assistance to the present Polish Government. In their opinion, charitable assistance should be subjected to international supervision. The Solidarity activists, who spoke anonymously, also demanded that the economic embargo be extended to all socialist countries and that a diplomatic boycott be applied against them.

GASOLINE, OTHER GOODS ARRIVING FROM USSR

LD211424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Summary] Transports of goods arriving from the USSR are being unloaded at Geniusze and Siemianowka stations in difficult wintry conditions. About 8,000 tons of goods, including about 3,000 tons of gasoline, are transloaded daily at both these stations.

WARSAW REPORTS DIFFICULTIES IN RAIL TRAFFIC

LD211148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Over 20,000 persons worked last night to clear railway lines of snow and unfreeze points. Apart form railway workers, about 1,200 soldiers and 3,000 workers from enterprises not connected with the Ministry of Transport took part in this action. The greatest difficulties in rail traffic are occurring in the central district and in Silesia. There continues to be long delays of long-distance trains, especially those arriving form the southern regions of Poland and from Poznan. Trains travelling through Czechoslovakia are also running about 24 hours late. The exceptionally difficult situation on railway routes there is continuing.

Hard coal mines have ordered box cars for close to 445,000 tons of coal today. The railway is guaranteeing that they will be supplied. Nevertheless, considerable delays are occurring in the unloading of box cars at customers' depots. In the coming days this may considerably complicate the transport situation. The railway appeals to all customers to return boxcars on time and as quickly as possible.

STATE OFFERS CREDIT FACILITIES TO FARMERS

LD211420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] The state is already undertaking a series of actions and decisions aimed at providing conditions for the intensification of the production and procurement of agricultural products, in particular of animals for slaughter, milk and cereals. The Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution regarding supplements to the financial resources obtained through the sale of agricultural produce to units of the socialized economy.

In accordance with this resolution money obtained by producers for agricultural products sold to units of the socialized economy during the period from 1 November to the date of the introduction of new procurement prices is being increased by a supplement on a level resulting from the growth in the procurement price, on condition that it is deposited in special bank accounts. As a result farmers will lose nothing by now supplying products for which at a later period the procurement process will be higher, since they receive an appropriate supplement. As of 19 December, and not as of 1 January as initially planned, Z50 supplement is added to the basic procurement price per quintal of cereals supplied to the socialized procurement centers.

As of 21 December, the cooperative banks have renewed the granting of new operational credits, and the realization of credits already granted before 13 December, for farmers to buy animals to be fattened and bred. In addition, farmers can obtain operational credit to cover expenditure connected with production earmarked for supplies of animals for slaughter and other products of animal origin, and for the purchase of essential fodder for animal production. Within the frameworks of this credit, expenditure connected with poultry production can also be financed, for instance, for the purchase of chickens and (?fodder).

The condition for obtaining credit is that the person drawing credit present a written declaration stating the date or dates and extent of supplies to socialized procurement of animals for slaughter or of other products of animal origin. The person drawing credit is to present this declaration regardless of the form taken by the credit: cash or not cash. The dates for the repayment of credit are to be adjusted to the planned dates of supply given in the declaration.

ZSMP ISSUES NEW PAPER FOR MARTIAL LAW PERIOD

LD201524 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1310 GMT 20 Dec 81

[From the regional press review]

[Text] In a report entitled "The Main Burden of Leading the Country Out of the Crisis Will Rest on Us, the Young," monitor Dolnoslaski notes the appearance of the first edition of GAZETA MLODYCH, a publication of the ZSMP Main Board, which is to appear four times a week during the period of martial law.

REPORTAGE OF CURRENT REGIONAL CONDITIONS

Coal, Power Industry Production

LD191432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1305 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Here is another news item from TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, which is of particular importance in the period of the country's forthcoming and apparently severe winter.

The miners are extracting some 500,000 tons of coal per day, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA says in a frontpaged report citing a statement made by Ministry of Mining and Power Industry spokesman J. Wierczorek. Despite the shortage of liquid fuel and the transportation and communications difficulties as well as the severe winter conditions, the electricity and thermal power stations are working without serious disruptions. Lignite mines are working without disruptions.

The anthracite reserves in electricity and thermal power stations amount at present to over 2.7 million tons, somewhat more than during the corresponding period last year. The supplies of gas for the population requirements are normal.

Despite attempts on the part of some Solidarity extremists to disrupt the work in anthracite mines, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA stresses, in the past 4 days the average daily extraction amounted to some 500,000 tons of coal. Since the beginning of the year the miners have extracted over 157 million tons of goal.

Electricity Supply Good

LD211904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] All over the country the scale of electricity supply stood at the 10 mark this morning and at the 12 mark this evening [on a scale of 0-20 marking the demand for electricity from lowest to highest]. For this time of year the situation in the supply of electricity is therefore good. The needs of the consumers are being met and there is no need to introduce cuts in the supply of electric power.

Press on Situation

LD181550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] GLOS WYBRZEZA, which is now appearing in a joint edition with DZIENNIK BALTYCKI and WIECZOR WYBRZEZA, frontpages its own report on incidents in central Gdansk on the eve of the anniversary of the December events.

Here is what the GLOS WYBRZEZA report says in the 17 December edition:

Despite martial law, which forbids the organization of strikes, groups of persons did not abide by the law yesterday in the Gdansk shipyards. There, after several warnings, action was repeated to clear groups of strikers from the shipyard area. As a result the strikers were removed during the morning. Those detained included several hundred people who are not employed at the shipyard, and also a citizen of one of the Western countries. There were no incidents during the removal of strikers from the shipyard area.

Despite the frequently reiterated appeals by the authorities and despite the martial law ban on assembly, during the morning many people went to the Gdansk shipyard area, to the monument erected to the fallen shipbuilders. This was encouraged by leaflets announcing a rally on the anniversary of the event 11 years ago, which in the country's present situation is marked by irresponsibility and is fraught with incalculable consequences.

In order to prevent the rally at the foot of the monument to the fallen shipbuilders, the forces of order, the militia and the army have blocked access to this area on the basis of the martial law requirements.

At about noon, the crowd grew larger, despite appeals made by loudspeakers for it disperse. Large groups of mostly young people gathered at Blednik, near the railroad station, and in neighboring streets. However, appeals to leave these places went unheeded.

In the circumstances, GLOS WYRZEZA reports, it was decided to break up the assembly with aid of the forces of order. Tear gas and water were used.

Dramatic events took place in Gdansk yesterday, GLOS WYBRZEZA concludes. There were no fatalities but there are a great number of injured. The lack of imagination and the complete decline of the instinct of self-preservation in many persons are also terrifying. What happened yesterday on the streets of Gdansk should be a warning today, GLOS WYBRZEZA says.

The same paper publishes a statement by the voivodship medical official in Gdansk. As a result of yesterday's events in Gdansk, 324 persons were injured. After initial medical treatment 290 persons were released and allowed to go home.

Thirty-three persons are undergoing hospital treatment, including seven who are in a fairly serious condition but not in critical condition. I repeat: There were no fatalities. We found no gunshot wounds among the injured. Detailed information on the state of health of injured can be obtained from the voivodship Health Department. So much for the statement from the voivodship medical official in Gdansk.

Now Szczecin: DZIENNIK POMORZA ZACHODNIEGO brings reports about the current situation in the city and in the region of Western Pomerania. The paper stresses that decisive majority of the workforces in work enterprises is conforming with the martial law decree.

However, things are otherwise in certain factories. Strike committees have been formed and sit-in strikes announced. WIADOMOSCI SZCZECINSKIE, recalling a report it carried the previous day, reports the army and the law enforcement services effectively frustrated an attempt to organize a sit-in strike at the "Adolf Warski" shipyard in Szczecin. The instigators and organizers of this strike were arrested. Calm has been restored to the shipyard.

WIADOMOSCI SZCZECINSKIE says that an attempted sit-in strike was also eliminated in the [name indistinct] factory. From 0600-0700 yesterday the order enforcement forces went into action there, restoring order in the factory. The paper reports that attempts to oppose rights stemming from martial law were also made in other factories. They were eliminated either by the administration at these factories or by order enforcement forces. All these actions took place without incident. No one suffered any injury in them. It is worth noting here, the editorial board of WIADOMOSCI SZCZECINSKIE stressed, that these tense situations took place in places where the administrations of the enterprises had not undertaken sufficiently energetic steps. The paper states that in the ovewhelming majority of factories in Szczecin and Western Pomerania calm and order prevailed. The workforces worked normally.

This was the case at the Polmo factory, for instance. There the Solidarity Factory Commission transferred all the union assets to a commission appointed by the director. The public address system has also been safeguarded. The atmosphere among the workforce was one of calm.

Citing other, similar, examples WIADOMOSCI SZCZECINSKIE says that people welcome this with obvious relief. It is also worth noting that at numerous factories attempts to organize strike actions were opposed effectively by the workforces themselves.

The MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI, the publication in the period of law for Jelenia Gora, Legnica, Walbrzych and Wroclaw Voivodships, furnishes its paper with a great title: "Poland Has Not Yet Perished While We Still Live." [first line of Polish national anthem]

In an introductory article entitled: High Time To Understand Harsh Realities, Editor (Jerzy Czyz) writes:

It is very interesting that all those who were speaking straight out and openly about dismantling the socialist system, who were openly, even demonstratively, declaring their program of struggle against the government did not think for one moment that they might come up against resolute opposition. Their constant attempts to convince themselves and others that the government is weak and that all that is needed is a little puff of wind to bring everything tumbling down deprived them of any self-criticism and sense of realism. Their only excuse is that for many months the government had been appealing, proposing and calling for prudence while the Solidarity leadership was trying to convince its base that it was enough to raise the strike club for the government to pull back. Such behavior could have suggested a condition of weakness.

What had to happen did happen in our country, Editor (Jerzy Czyz) continues in MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI. The situation was heading in this direction. This situation was molded not only by the activities of the government or the authorities in general. This situation was molded by all social forces in proportion to the size of the influence exerted on society. Those who exerted the greatest influence carry the greatest responsibility for this situation. Solidarity's big advantage over the government and the authorities was that as a new creation it did not have any past deformity and did not have to be burdened by the load of responsibility for what was unsuccessful in years gone by.

Thus it is a great pity that it did not exploit this influence in a creative manner, that it allowed itself to negate everything, that it headed in the direction of dismantling the system instead of improving the solutions that were being proposed, of straightening out curved roads or of supporting the implementation of economic and social reforms.

We have a terrible thing in our country -- martial law, MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI says in conclusion. But even now it depends on all of us as to whether we rid ourselves of naivety and understanding harsh realities, as to whether the self-preservation instinct of individual people and of the whole nation come to the fore; it is not as if everything has been lost.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA also writes about the harsh realities. At present It is appearing in a joint edition with DZIENNIK POLSKI and ECHO KRAKOWA. In an article entitled: Our Fate in Our Own Hands, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA says:

This condition [martial law] is a fact which cannot be reversed. It involves a number of restrictions to which we must subordinate ourselves. People, both party and nonparty people, are experiencing dramatic indecision. How should one behave to maintain dignity, to make sure that things do not end in tragedy? Should one stand aside and move away from any public activity or should one try to do something to make sure that this extraordinary situation lasts as short as possible. And here are a few more items from GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, describing current issues and problems of southern Poland and Krakow itself.

In Tarnow life is proceeding normally, says a three-column report on the first page. Transportation is operating normally. There is calm and concern everywhere. The work of the municipal services is proceeding efficiently. Supply interruptions are being remedied. Factories and the health services are working normally. There are improved supplies.

Writing about working days in Krakow under the present martial law, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA notes that recent features in the landscape of the town are missing, too. Dozens of posters and leaflets which were posted up so abundantly and to excess only a few days ago have disappeared in the center of the town and in many streets. Slogans written up on the walls of houses have also disappeared. Here and there one can see armored military vehicles in the streets. Thus, this was not an ordinary and normal day in the life of the great town involving the everyday cares and troubles of its inhabitants.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, with DZIENNIK POLSKI and ECHO KRAKOWA, informs its readers that the overwhelming majority of the production plants and institutions such as Wawel confectionery production plant the "Instal" plant, the Nowa Huta dairy plant the "Mostostal" plant, the ("Zpg Czyzyny") plant and the district administration of the post office and telecommunications are working normally. The "Kabel" factory had problems with a lack of smooth production operations caused by a shortage of copper and materials brought in from Bydgoszcz. The number of enterprises working normally increased by a dozen or so where only a day before there had been tension or even strikes. As a result of mediation and talks that were held to persuade people, strike actions were dropped by workers from the telekontelos cable machinery plant, the Budostal No 2 equipment base in Nowa Huta, the "Monstostal" steel structures section and the transportation equipment production plant.

Talks and explanations as to the consequences of continued stubborness did not prove effective in all instances, says GAZETA KRAKOWSKA. In four factories strikes were stopped after law enforcement personnel came in. This took place during the night between Monday and Tuesday. The forces intervened effectively and none of the strikers received even the slightest injury. This was the case at the Krakow municipal transportation enterprise, in other words at a militarized enterprise where the strike that was going on constituted a particular violation of the provisions of the martial law decree.

GAZETA POMORSKA carries reports about the situation at factories in towns and parishes, about how supplies and services to the population are functioning.

At the Kobra factory there are serious material problems, a reporter of the GAZETA POMORSKA points out. At the Kobra Pomeranian leather industry factory work is going on normally but 24-hour norms are not being fulfilled. On Monday, for instance, it was not 12,500 pairs of footwear that came off the production belts as planned but only 9,900 pairs. (Zygfryd Okdneki), deputy director for administrative-trade matters, reports that there are material problems which have been besetting the factory for some time now. The tanneries are only operating at 3/4 capacity. Because of the shortage of leather two out of nine production processes have changed their line and instead of winter footwear they are making shoes from velvet and denim.

The Pollena pharmaceuticals company is functioning but there is no shortage of problems, another reporter of the GAZETA POMORSKA writes after interviewing Edmund Sztuczek, head of soap production. If we do not fulfill the plan, he told the paper, we shall not earn anything when all is said and done and apart from this people are waiting for soap powders.

"The press is regaining its due status, is the title of an introductory article in the same GAZETA POMORSKA. This is of great importance not only in view of the social calm. The regaining by the press of its due status in the system of values which are supreme for the nation constitutes one of the country's fundamental issues today.

NOWINY, PZPR daily in Krosno, Przemysl, Rzeszow and Tarnobzeg prints an article entitled Food for Everyone. This article tackles the immeasurably important problem of agriculture and discusses the current situation in the countryside. NOWINY stresses that in the past few months a fair number of misunderstandings and prejudices have arisen along the line of countryside -- town relations. These do not go away quickly like a cold but a complete normalization of these relationships is in the interests of both the countryside and the towns. The feeling of order and security -- a concern of martial law -- which was disturbed on so many occasions in recent times is much needed by the countryside. The countryside can support the aspirations of the Military Council of National Salvation through its attitude but chiefly through intensifying supplies of agricultural products. If we are speaking about the patriotism of peasants then surely this patriotism should be expressed today in precisely this form. In counting on such an attitude from farmers, NOWINY stresses, we must also keep their needs in mind all the time, not only the need to increase supplies of machinery and equipment, fertilizers and coal, construction materials and other means of production as much as is and will be possible, because tomorrow's productivity of the countryside depends on this, but also the need to strengthen the zloty and streamline services to peasants and to give them better treatment in offices and institutions. The rural population became convinced on more than one occasion that the army understands these needs of the farmers and knows how to take measures to see that they are respected. This was apparent when the local operational groups were active in the parishes. A civic attitude has never been alien to peasants, Editor Henryk Madziejuk says in NOWINY. After all, farmers have demonstrated on more than one occasion the greatest understanding for the interests of the state and the nation. This is why one can believe that now, when the country finds itself in an exceptionally difficult situation, that they will not fail.

So much for NOWINY and so much for this, because of the circumstances, very brief review of the most important matters and issues about which the local papers are reporting, informing and commenting. These papers are accompanying their readers during the difficult days of martial law in Poland.

More Regional Press

LD190022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2232 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Review of regional press by Editor Adam Witold Wysocki]

[Excerpts] Thanks to the selflessness of the press distributors from Ruch enterprise and the soldiers, we have received the most up-to-date editions of the local papers, the Friday editions.

Reporters of the WIADOMOSCI SZCZECINSKIE report: Yesterday proved that calm begins to reign at the Szczecin work enterprises. Examples of good work are in the majority. One can see them at Wiskord and Skolwin municipal engineering works and at tens of others. In many factories the workforces themselves prevent any disturbances. This happened at the chemical works in Szczecin where most of the employees frustrated attempts to organize a strike on Tuesday and Wednesday.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, in an article about tragic events in Wujek mines and street disturbances in Gdansk entitled "Let Us Not Build Barricades Where We Need Bridges," writes inter alia: Poland is one; it is the home for everyone; the calm in this home should be the aim of anyone who feels like a real patriot. The calm is the condition for the salvation of the nation and independence of the state. The calm is also simply a condition for saving human lives. In an article entitled "Yesterday in Krakow" GAZETA KRAKOWSKA writes: Under the guise of calm we are hiding our anxieties. They show in a prosaic way: through panic buying of cereal products or an unusual run on the shops for bakery products. Yesterday's report on calm returning to Krakow, writes the paper, we entitled "The Calm Is Returning: Let Us Hope It Is Returning for Good." Alas, the calm did not return. Yesterday, in various areas of the city disturbances broke out. There were attempts to disturb the peace; the militia intervened. This is what happened at the gates of Nowa Huta combine where there were groups of demonstrators.

In the evening, we read, the market became the scene of disturbances. When the forces of law and order entered the market they were subjected to verbal abuse. In order to disperse the crowd water cannons were used. First streams were directed into the air then into the crowd, which dispersed. Some of the innocent onlookers who were in the market out of curiosity also got wet. After a dozen minutes or so, the market was empty.

GLOS WYBRZEZA in an account entitled "The Tricity in the Days of the Martial Law; Street Disturbances in Gdansk" writes: On the 5th day of martial law Gdansk became yet again the scene of street incidents. From that morning, groups of young people gathered near the railroad station in Gdansk. It is difficult to evaluate when the acitvities of these groups assumed an organized character. Because of the danger thus created, in order to disperse the crowd forces of law and order entered the scene.

Some of the participatns of the disturbances found themselves in the (Hucisko) area and also in Swierczewski Street. A van was turned over and set on fire. Witnesses told of attempts to set a car on fire later on. Two functionaries, their clothes aflame, jumped out of it. They were saved by a water cannon. ABout 1500, GLOS WYBRZEZA continues in its story on the events last Thursday, when Gdansk residents were leaving numerous offices in the center for home, the situation became very dangerous. At Targ Weglowy and in the streets of the center there were gangs of youths. Vulgar words were thrown, then stones. Street barricades began to be erected. The forces of law and order first used water to disperse the crowd and then tear gas. When dusk fell at about 1800, the young rowdies were dispersed. On this 2d day of street fighting in Gdansk, 27 people were injured. Eighteen were sent home after first aid was given and people are in the hospital.

'GRADUAL NORMALIZATION' IN MANY SPHERES REPORTED

LD212346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The Monday PAP service has furnished much material about the functioning of our economy in various parts of the country. This material testifies to the gradual normalization in many spheres of our life.

In Wroclaw virtually all factories are working apart from the factory of autoratic lathe-machines and the (Fadroma) and (Kolar) factories, whose activities have been suspended.

CURFEW HOURS EASED IN MOST VOIVODSHIPS

LD191728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Over the past few days a growing understanding and observance of the regulations affecting the order of life arising from martial law has been noted.

There has been a decline in dangerous crimes which, until recently, have been committed with much intensity: The number of violations of public order has declined, too.

Labor discipline is taking shape in the desired direction.

In this situation, the minister of internal affairs has ordered that the duration of curfew will, as of today and with certain voivodships excepted, be from 2300 to 0500 the following day during which period people are banned from being in public places. The voivodships in which the curfew is in force according to the regulations so far, from 2200 to 0600, are as follows: Elblag, Lublin, Katowice, Szczecin and Wroclaw. As for Gdansk Voivodship, in accordance with an instruction of the Gdansk voivoda, the curfew is in force from 2000 to 0600 the following day in that voivodship.

LOCAL NATIONAL SALVATION COMMITTEES BEING FORMED

LD211246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] PAP's correspondent in Szczecin reports party organizations of various social milieux as saying that initiatives are being taken to establish committees of national salvation. Those behind these moves wish in this way to support the Military Council of National Salvation and are stressing their readiness to undertake further tasks in service of the country.

ABANDONMENT OF PROTESTS, STRIKES REPORTED

LD212354 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpts] During the last 2 days the public and the military prosecution organs have noted a decreasing number of incidents justifying the institution of proceedings within the emergency powers in cases involving action especially dangerous to the interests of the state. The prosecutors, in cooperation with the representatives of the Polish Armed Forces and the Citizen's Militia, took further measures preventing protest and strike activities; they met workforces and talked to them in order to explain the regulations envisaged by the law during the state of martial law and the ensuing necessity for greater discipline in both social and production matters. Such activities were organized by, among others, military prosecutors in Gydnia and Rzeszow and by public prosecutors in Krosno and Pila Voivodships.

The results of these measures in many cases was the abandonment of protest of strike action. Proceedings under emergency powers were launched against perpetrators of such crimes as profiteering, burglery, robbery or other misdeeds committed against citizens. It should be recalled that in cases involving the above-mentioned crimes the proceedings are of an emergency nature; detention is obligatory and crimes of this kind may involve sentences of up to 15 years of deprivation of freedom, while cases of robbery involving dangerous weapons can even be liable to the death sentence.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN CITY OF WARSAW

Press Spokesman on Situation

LD201128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Interview with Wojciech Banazak, press spokesman of the Warsaw administrative office, by unidentified Warsaw Radio correspondent -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] How is the city operating in these special conditions of martial law?

[Answer] We are all trying -- the situation requires it in any case -- to ensure that supplies which are probably the most important thing, operate at a level not worse than before. Things are not worse and maybe they are even better than in the past weeks or in the last dozen days or so. Of course, there is still a bit of nervous atmosphere and in some things there is still intensified buying. We had intensified buying of bread; it is down considerably today already. The amount of bread should meet the increasing pre-Christmas demand by the population. The production of wrapped bread is also beginning and so are the planned preparations for Christmas.

[Question] And how do you assess the situation in other sectors of the community economy?

[Answer] I think that nothing has gotten worse. That's important too, because there were fears about that. One can probably say here with all responsibility that everything is functioning correctly. The number of breakdowns is considerably down. This results from the greater control and mobility of those services concerned with the infrastructure of the city.

[Question] What is the urban transport situation like, because the number of passengers has risen considerably?

[Answer] For some time now, as everybody knows, there have been very serious difficulties. They cannot disappear with the wave of a magic wand in one day. There must first be a long process to build up a full fleet of streetcars and buses. On the other hand, there is a small improvement in relation to the breakdown which occurred half way through November, when the number of street cars and buses going to the city was minimal. There's a very clear upward trend already. Let's hope that it continues.

[Question] One more thing: power and heating.

[Answer] This is linked with coal reserves at power and heating plants. If we were to give it marks like in school, I would say that we are today getting four out of five. On the other hand, there are great difficulties with fuel for people using the traditional tiled stoves. We have made efforts and have got an assurance that in the next few days all commitments of the coal marketing agency regarding Warsaw will be met.

Saturday Work in Capital

LD191240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Despite the work-free Saturday the majority of Warsaw's industrial plants are working normally today.

The workforce turned up for work at the Syrena footwear factory and the Warsaw steelworks is also working, as are three pharmaceutical plants in the capital: In Tarchomin, Wola and Grodzisk.

Since the morning, young people have been going to the city on the scout winter aid operation. They will chiefly be looking after the elderly, the lonely and the disabled.

As on every weekday, the shops are open today in Warsaw, as are catering establishments and service points.

In accordance with the decision of the authorities, today's Saturday is also a working day for offices and units of the state administration.

Supply, Services Situation

LD201254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Today in Warsaw many people are at work clearing snow from streetcar lines, transport routes and street intersections. The hot sections of the Warsaw steelworks and the workforces of the four heating plants in the capital undertook work as usual. The duty retail sale points, additional meat stores and liquor stores and the large sales points attached to the bakeries are functioning. The "Spolem" bakeries are now into their seventh day of work at full steam, daily supplying a double amount of bakery products, 420 tons. Special liaison officers have been appointed to supervise the production of bakery products and contacts between stores of raw materials.

The ambulance service is working undisturbed. Its headquarters is maintaining radio telephone communication with all hospitals and with the seven district stations of the emergency service. Some 350 streetcars and 600 municipal buses went out on to the streets of Warsaw today. This is not counting the buses of the tourist enterprises, which serve the capital's communications on the routes to the largest housing estates' Brudno, Goclawek, Ursynow and Lazurowa.

Militia Discover Explosives

LD201708 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] The press office of the Interior Ministry reports that functionaries of the Warsaw command of the Citizens' Militia arrested yesterday in Warsaw a Jacek J., aged 17, pupil in secondary education, together with three other pupils of a Warsaw school aged 14. During a search in the homes of these schoolboys and in their cellars, four artillery shells, two hand grenades, trinitrotolvene and dynamite explosives, 23 petards, an antitank shell, ammunition of various kinds, firing pins for mine detonators and several gas masks were found. All these objects were handed over to a bomb disposal unit.

An investigation by the military prosecutor's office is in progress.

Technical Organization's Appeal

LD182224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The Supreme Technical Organization [NOT] has published a proclamation addressed to technical milieux. It states inter alia:

The supreme authors of NOT appeal to works circles and voivodship branches of NOT [words indistinct] to take unambiguous action to promote law and order and to activate economic activity, through intensified daily work and to influence the working class, of which we are a part and with whom we are most closely lined in the management process, (?by creating) various teams activating the economy.

Patriotism today means activity in society's interest and strengthening the authorities at various levels. We hope that after the political crisis is overcome, a process of true repair of the republic will begin, in the spirit of the constitution, democracy and social justice, in accordance with the ideals of the socialist state.

Let everyone today by personal action earn the name of patriot.

Defense League Resolution

LD181608 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] A session of the Central Board of the League of National Defense (LDK) has been held in Warsaw. This is a patriotic and defense organization having over 2.8 million members.

The activity of LDK branches and links in conditions of martial law was assessed. The following resolution was adopted:

Recognizing the introduction of martial law as being the only successful way of rescuing the fatherland from national disaster, and being aware of the coresponsibility of our organization for the defense and security of the state, the Presidium of the LDK Central Board appeals to all activists, members and to patriotic youth for decisive opposition, on behalf of the salvation of our socialist fatherland, to all acts by hostile forces that have developed activity against Poland, to ensure the implementation of decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation and regional committees of national defense in maintaining discipline and social order, and to undertake joint action together with all patriotic organizations toward the consolidation of the country's defense.

In this way, we will contribute toward the defense of the socialist fatherland, the Polish People's Republic.

STRIKES AT ZIEMOWIT, PIAST COAL MINES REPORTED

LD011854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] The PAP Katowice correspondent reports:

The difficult situation in the neighboring Ziemowit and Piast hard coal mines in Tychy continues. Since last Tuesday groups of miners there have been on strike underground.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2000 GMT on 21 December carries a similar report on the miners' strikes in the Ziemowit and Piast Mines in Tychy which renders the previous sentence: "Since last Tuesday groups of Solidarity activists from the works and the voivodship have been conducting terrorist activity there against the miners underground."]

Immense efforts are being made to resolve this dangerous conflict using persuasion without the use of force. So far there have been no casualties.

Despite strong pressure exercised by the strike organizers, Solidarity extremists, including persons who are not part of the workforce, some miners are deciding to come to the surface.

In the Ziemowit colliery 874 miners have so far discontinued the strike. Singly other people have been leaving the pit. This morning, 1,154 miners remained below at the 500m level.

The entire workforce of the Ziemowit colliery totals some 10,000 persons. In the nearby Piast colliery at present 1,742 miners are underground, out of a workforce of 8,000. The organizers of the strike have completely restricted information. They distort news passed on by the miners' families and use intimidation.

Today they have also refused to admit doctors, experts from the mining office as well as priests who wanted to come below. Communications are being maintained by telephone. The strikers are being supplied with food, and parcels brought by families as well as nourishing soup cooked in the mines. The directors of both mines have addressed letters to the striking miners in which they personally guarantee that no one forced to strike will be punished. Miners, read the letters, do not stay below any longer. In the country calm prevails. Everybody works. End the strikes. Christmas is drawing nearer and your families await you.

SITUATION IN GDANSK, GDYNIA AREA REPORTED

Tricity Area Calm

LD181906 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] After 2 days of demonstrations and street clashes in Gdansk, the tricity's streets were calm today. People went shopping and municipal transportation was functioning. On Wednesday, despite numerous warnings and communiques from the authorities and security services concerning the consequences arising from the state of martial law, large groups of demonstrators provoked street clashes lasting until the evening hours. Despite limited use of means of deterrence, many people were injured. On Thursday it was, above all, young people who took part in street incidents. Organized groups in which teenage boys predominated were being dispersed by forces of order. Many young people saw the street incidents as an occasion to indulge in some very dangerous play indeed. On the anniversary of the December events in Gdansk and Gdynia, wreaths and flowers were laid under the monuments to the December victims. Today more tricity workplaces commenced work.

Return to Old Curfew Time

LD212328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with improved security conditions in the tricity, the Gdansk voivoda has ordered, as of today, the return to the previous curfew time: from 2200 until 0600.

Stoppages To End 24 Dec

LD192132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Saturday is the seventh day of martial law. In the greatest part of the country calm prevailed and good honest work was done. The Gdansk PAP correspondent reports that in the streets of the tricity, the disturbances of the previous days were not repeated. Most factories are operating normally, but the suspension of work in the North Gdansk and Gdynia Komuna Paryska shipyards, and in the Gdansk and (Nauta) repair yards is envisaged to last until 24th of this month inclusive. Voivodship authorities and trade organizations and undertaking additional activities to make it easier for the inhabitants of the towns to do their shopping. Supply services in the northern part of Gdansk Voivodship, where there have been particularly heavy snowfalls, are operating in difficult conditions. Despite this, the transportation of goods to shops is proceeding normally.

WEAPONS SEIZED AT SZCZECIN SHIPYARD NOTED

LD182130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Over 500 bullets, a grenade launcher, 3 homemade firearms, a number of rubber and metal sticks and bayonets have been uncovered at the "Parnica" shipyard in Szczecin in warehouses, training workshops and in several lockers. Some of the sticks had "Parnica" engraved on them.

It is obvious that the idea was to leave no doubt where the gangs which were to use these weapons originated. Against whom were these to be used? There is no doubt that they were prepared for a political confrontation.

WORK, SUPPLIES IN WALBRZYCH VOIVODSHIP REPORTED

LD211842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] The process of normalization is progressing in Walbrzych Voivodship. Anthracite extraction, which was marred by disruptions at certain mines during the first few days after the declaration of martial law, is increasing. Industry is fulfilling production tasks despite insufficient supplies of fundamental raw and finished materials and of coal and liquid fuels. Such is the case in the industrial equipment factor in Swidnica, and other enterprises.

Walbrzych inhabitants are receiving up to 75,000 liters of milk daily, which does not fully meet needs. It does, however, ensure smooth supplies to stores, private homes and public catering establishments. No disruptions are noted as regards supplies of bread, butter and sugar. This is greatly assisted by the army, which is systematically checking how requirements are being met.

RURAL YOUTH UNION SUPPORTS MILITARY COUNCIL

LD182134 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The National Board Presidium of the Union of Rural Youth [ZMW] has issued a statement in which it expresses the conviction that the Military Council for National Salvation is acting in the interests of social peace, of the historical continuity of the Polish nation and the sovereignty of the state. The Presidium appeals to the union's circles and boards to commence everyday work in the countryside, to help those who are weak, sick, lonely and in need and to help rural children.

NAZI VICTIMS URGE SUPPORT FOR MILITARY RULERS

LD191014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The Environmental Commission of former Nazi concentration camp inmates at the Voivodship Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] in Krakow, and the Majdanek association, have appealed to former Nazi concentration camp and prison inmates, and to the whole community for support of the initiatives of the Military Council of National Salvation. We fully realize, the appeal reads, that only the consolidation of patriotic forces on the foundations of socialist renewal can ensure for our fatherland a way out of the present socioeconomic difficulties, and will create conditions for further development.

We appeal to members of ZBOWID and ex-servicemen to understand that only devoted and well-organized work in conditions of peace, together with the whole nation, will be able to lead our socialist fatherland out of the present crisis.

PAPER PUBLISHES WROCLAW VOIVODA'S APPEAL

LD201520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1310 GMT 20 Dec 81

[From the regional press review]

[Text] The frontpage headline of the MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI, a martial law publication for the voivodships of Jelenia Gora, Legnica, Walbrzych and Wroclaw, is: Let Us Make Every Effort in the Situation of Martial Law To Satisfy the Basic Needs of Working People. The paper publishes an appeal by the Wroclaw voivoda addressed to the workforces of work enterprises:

The state of martial law in which the state finds itself -- we read in the appeal -- requires that we maintain particular gravity, calm and restraint. Today's situation is transitional and it depends on each of us when the normal living conditions of society will be resotred. Your attitude is of fundamental significance for ensuring social calm, the security of the state and of individual citizens. Today work is a duty, the imperative of the moment, the only chance of dispelling from Poland the specter of a total economic collapse and it is also the basis for the normalization of the living conditions of Poles. The decisive majority or workforces has undertaken work with this in mind. Let us make every effort, in a situation in which martial law is creating indispensable restrictions for inhabitants and involves additional difficulties, to satisfy the basic needs of working people. Owing to the selfless work of the community services, of trade, transportation, industry and many others, we are feeling the effects of winter less keenly.

Yet there are still people who for the most diverse reasons wish to cause disruptions in the activity of work enterprises and splits within the working class. We must oppose this and eliminate these actions at source for the sake of common decency with regard to thousands of those who are providing transportation, supplies of food, water, gas, electricity and market goods. Responsibility rests on all of us today for the living conditions of the public, for the life of the families which traditionally wish to spend the coming period of Christmas and the new year in peace.

The appeal was signed by Wroclaw Voivoda Janusz Owczarek.

The paper reports that an appeal with similar contents was sent to the inhabitants of their voivodship by the voivodship commission for cooperation between the PZPR and other political parties in Walbrzch.

VARIOUS OFFICIALS REPLACED, DISMISSED, RECALLED

Lublin Voivoda Replaced

LD212016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Eugeniusz Garbiec from the post of Lublin voivoda. At the same time the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Tadeusz Wilk to the above post.

Rural Officials Dismissed

LD201340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Many people in managerial posts at all levels have already been recalled or made redundant. Here are the latest examples from rural areas:

For bad management, waste and failure to carry out official duties, chairman of the Czarnolas cooperative agricultural circle [skr] Tadeusz (Sztukaj) and Deputy Chairman Waclaw Plachta; Zarrzewo SKR Chairman Jan Gorka and Deputy Chairman Jan Zawadzki.

On the basis of a report by the operational group in Krakow Voivodship the following has been recalled: Feliks Czatajski, parish goedesist in Slomniki parish, for neglect of his official duties.

In Radom Voivodship on the basis of the activity of the provincial operational groups and a recommendation by the military commisary the following parish elders have been recalled for bad management and improper settlement of daily human problems: parish administrative officers in Swieczychow, Wladyslaw Krzesniak; in Borkowice, Andrzej Wladarczyk; and in Solec-On-Vistula, Jerzy Lowalczyk.

Polytechnic Professor Recalled

LD192312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] For nonfulfillment of duties connected with the decree on martial law a director of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, on the instructions of a plenipotentiary of the Committee for National Defense, has recalled Professor Dr Engineer Andrzej Wisniewski from the post of prorector of Wroclaw Polytechnic.

Further Dismissals Reported

LD192310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] We are publishing the latest list of people who have been recalled from the posts they hold. For a lack of discipline and supervision, for bad economic results in units under their direction in Ostroleka Voivodship, the following have been recalled. Andrzej Korzuch, chairman of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Organizations; and Kazimierz Rezanko, vice chairman of that organization.

Edward Szyc, director of the Chemitex Stilon chemical fiber plant in Gorzow Wielkopolski, has been recalled for lack of dedicated activity and for tardiness.

Following a proposal by the military commissar, the following have been recalled from their posts in Katowice Voivodship: Alojzy Gryczka, deputy director of the housing cooperative in Ruda Slaska, for being disrespectful toward tenants, for delays in correcting faults, and for negligence in heating dwellings; Adam Ziemianski, director of the road district in (Rupawa), for laziness and lack of preparing equipment for the winter; Wladyslaw Nowakowski, chairman of the "peasants' self-aid" parish cooperative in Myslowice, for negligence in the supply and distribution of products to the shops; Halina Kramarz, director of Spolem food cooperative in Sosnowiec, for incorrect distribution of bread and for storing 240 kilos of potato flour.

ACTIONS TAKEN IN VARIOUS REGIONAL AREAS

Krakow Mayor Suspends Union

LD181740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The mayor of Krakow, acting on the basis of article 15, point 1, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the decree on the state of martial law issued 13 December, has suspended the activity of the Democratic Youth Union (ZMD). This union, which is active throughout the whole country, is registered at the Krakow town hall and its central authorities are there also.

The decision by the mayor of Krakow is binding on all units of the ZMD throughout Poland.

Walbrzych Voivodship 'Normal'

LD192108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Life is gradually returning to normal in Walbrzych Voivodship at the mine under the Lower Silesian amalgamation of the coal industry and the cotton plant in Dzierzionow, among other places. The organization of supplies of bread, butter, milk and sugar has clearly improved. In the few cases of supply disruptions, the army comes in to help and check the status of the implementation of orders. Municipal transport is running normally in Walbrzych. The voivoda of Walbrzych has recalled several town and parish leaders from their posts in connection with the loss of the possibility of effective direction of the administrative unit under (?them) during martial law conditions.

Curfew-Breakers Fined

LD182210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The PAP correspondent reports that transport difficulties and difficulties connected with supplies from coproduction are being felt at works and enterprises of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship, including the factory of small capacity cars and the Befama works. Nevertheless people are working selflessly, especially at the light industry works which employ mainly women. Calm prevails in Bielsko-Biala and in other towns of the Sub-Beskids region.

More than 60 people have been finded Z1,200-Z5,000 for being out during the curfew or without their identity papers.

Strike Organizers Investigated

LD182202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] In Tarnow Voivodship, a PAP correspondent reports, the workforces of plants there are working fairly smoothly. A number of them are exceeding production tasks.

On Monday and Tuesday, attempts were made to disorganize work and to organize a sit-in strike in the metallurgical processing plants and work stoppages in the engineering and electrical engine works in Tarnow and also in the salt mine in Bochnia.

Firm but calm action by the forces of order and an explanation of the laws of the state of martial law now in force led to the actions ceasing.

At present the regional prosecutor in Bochnia is holding a summary investigation of the arrested organizers of the strike in the metallurgical processing plant: Jan Orlow, former chairman of the Works Committee of NSZZ Solidarity; Eugeniusz Olesinski, deputy chairman of the above committee; and Jan Klasa, first secretary of the PZPR Works Committee and member of Solidarity.

Indictments Served in Gorzow

LD192114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] According to a PAP correspondent in Gorzow, the regional prosecutor's office in Gorzow Wielkopolski today submitted to the voivodship court acts of indictment under summary procedure against nine people who were the organizers of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Gorzow Wielkopolski and of the Strike Committee at the "Gorzow Ursus" machine plant. All the accused are under temporary arrest and face a minimum of 3 years imprisonment if found guilty. More than 30 participants in the strike at the "Gorzow Ursus" plant have appeared summarily before the collegium for offences, which meted out fines on them.

Work is continuing normally at the "Ursus" machinery plant in Gorzow Wielkopolski.

Strike, Mass Meeting Organized

LD201450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1310 GMT 20 Dec 81

[From the regional press review]

[Text] We devote to the fishermen and seamen primarily the next report from Wiadomosci Szczecinskie on the situation in Szczecin and on the western coastline. This frontpaged report is read by us in full:

Reports coming in from the area of Szczecin Voivodship, the paper writes, prove that calm reigns in all towns and parishes, that work is going on as normal, too. There is an increasingly widespread consciousness among the inhabitants of the voivodship that the introduction of martial law was the only way out to save the country and to ensure peace and security for us all. The utterance of one of the inhabitants of Lipiany parish is significant: Asked how life was going on, the inhabitant replied that now conditions are more normal than they were during the period before the introduction of martial law. All the enterprises in the area of Szczecin Voivodship are working normally. Many of them are obtaining better productive results than a few weeks or months ago. The procurement of agricultural produce is also higher, and that of meat in particular.

The situation in Szczecin itself, the paper stresses, is different from that in the voivodship. Although the centers of strikes are dying out, former Solidarity activists or activists of other oppositional groups continue to come to light at work enterprises, trying to persuade people not to observe the instructions and laws arising from the decree on martial law. They often exploit people's ignorance, the lack of a general knowledge of the prohibitions and injunctions in force under martial law.

Yesterday, for instance, irresponsible units once again attempted to organize a strike in [word indistinct]. Such action causes unease among the workforces and the atmosphere becomes very tense. In the "Parnica" shipyard, however, a mass meeting was organized. In the present situation such action is very irresponsible. Calm reigns on the streets of Szczecin and of the towns of the voivodship. In general, the instruction forbidding people to be in public places during the hours 2200-0600 is being observed.

In Szczecin itself the inhabitants are being hard hit by the shortcomings of transportation. In conditions of severe attack of winter, streetcars and buses are operating less frequently than normally. Only occasionally is a taxi to be seen. As is known, gasoline is not being sold to taxi drivers, just as it is not being sold to any other private car owners. Those are simply the requirements of martial law and this is generally understood.

Banknote Rumor in Lodz Denied

LD181508 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with rumors in Lodz that Z2,000 banknotes have been canceled, the Narodowy Bank Polski has announced that all banknotes and coins are still valid. No withdrawal of banknotes or coins is being contemplated.

RADIO DESCRIBES DUTIES OF WARSAW STREET PATROLS

LD191530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Soldiers in the capital are carrying out various tasks: They are patrolling the streets and protecting industrial sites. Urban operational groups are in action. Our reporter, Navy Captain Roman Zdankowiakowski, visited the soldiers at one post.

[Begin recording] [Zdankowiakowski] We are with the subunit whose second-in-command is Major Jan Laskiewicz. They are carrying out their daily check on the premises of the physical education academy.

[Laskiewicz] We also do other tasks, such as day and night patrols of Warsaw streets on a designated route. This is carried out in infantry combat vehicles. Lt Boguslaw Stapoli has just come back from one of these patrols.

[Stapol] Warsaw is completely calm at the moment. On both the day and the night patrol we almost always meet with friendliness from the inhabitants of Warsaw. Of course, this makes itself known in various ways. People very often wave to us, smile and make friendly gestures.

[Zdankowiakowski] Is it easier to carry out your duties in this kind of atmosphere?

[Stapol] Of course, all the more so since it is a very difficult duty, because, first of all, the weather is not favorable for us. It is frosty and we travel in open vehicles. It is in such conditions, above all, that the hardiness, attitude and training of soldiers are formed here.

[Laskiewicz] I must say that the soldiers of our subunit are passing the test completely. They are proving to be sound.

[Zdankowiakowski] I am interested in how the soldiers find out about the situation in the country, about their families' situation, how the cadres learn of the news from home.

[Laskiewicz] We have several sources of information and we pass the information on to the soldiers. First of all, there are the mass media and daily information reports -- which now last 15 minutes -- and we pass on information gleaned for a superior level. Today we are setting up a field post and the contact between the soldiers and their families will be maintained.

[Zdankowiakowski] How are the soldiers helped in their duties by youth and party organizations?

[Laskiewicz] First and foremost, party and youth organizations play the role of a mobilizing factor. Apart from that, they also carry out explanatory work. Before every group goes out to carry out its tasks, we create party groups at the level of this subunit, with the aim of carrying out the tasks in an exemplary way. Summing up, I think that the soldiers are fully aware of the situation and are trying to carry out their duties in an exemplary way. [end recording]

Soldiers Interviewed

LD191708 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1545 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Military vehicles, soldiers patrolling the streets to guarantee that we have calm conditions for work are now permanent features of our city's landscape. The soldiers are being given a friendly reception. Here are conversations recorded by Marek Matysek.

[Begin recording] Among the soldiers fulfilling peacekeeping and protection duties on the streets of Warsaw, I met Capt Jacek Kaplon and Krzysztof (?Witek).

[Unidentified speaker] The weather conditions are not making thinkgs easy for our soldiers.

[Question] How is the population reacting to you?

[Answer] The civilians are greeting the soldiers on duty with great friendliness. They often come up to our patrols and offer cigarettes. There was even a case where they received a bunch of flowers here on the street, on the streets of Warsaw.

[Question] There is calm for the moment. You haven't noted any disruptions of the peace during your duties?

[Answer] No, there was no case of disrupting the peace. Our tour of duty here is under conditions almost identical to our home garrison.

[Question] And in peacetime conditions?

[Answer] Of course, yes.

[Question] Are you cooperating with civic militia officers?

[Answer] We have links of cooperation with the civic militia and the security services.

[Question] I know you have been helping the capital's inhabitants. What sort of help are you giving?

[Answer] While on duty, we had several cases of people coming to us and asking us to call a Red Cross ambulance. The ambulance was summoned with our communications system.

Our service is hardest at night because of the sharp drop in temperature. We are doing several things to make the soldiers service easier. For example, they have braziers at which they can warm themselves. However, not all of the soldiers can stand by the braziers. Some of them are fulfilling their duties on mobile patrols and so cannot take advantage of the braziers. Although they are especially exposed to the weather, they are managing perfectly well.

[Question] It's not warm either in the combat vehicles which are standing in various places.

[Answer] It is particularly cold in the combat vehicles because armor does not emit heat. It is only now, in conditions which are the maximum approximation of combat conditions, that one sees the excellence of the patratroopers' training. They are not having the least problem. They are approaching their duties very conscientiously and are fulfilling them very well.

Criminality Down

LD212042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Correspondent Marek Baranski interview with Maj Witold Zawadzki, press spokesman of the Civic Militia Warsaw command, and Lt Stefan Kozlowski, deputy head of the Warsaw Civic Militia's Zoliborz District command department for combating economic crimes -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Baranski] Could you tell us, major, how the security of Warsaw and the safety of its citizens have changed on the basis of examples from the week preceding the state of martial law and the week which has passed since the introduction of martial law?

[Zawadzki] The easiest thing is to cite figures pertaining to criminal offences, because this provides the clearest comparison and one which is best understood by the citizens. In the week preceding the state of martial law, a total of 169 criminal offences was committed in Warsaw. These were all kinds of offenses, including no homicides, 1 rape, 7 robberies, 89 burglaries in social establishments, 57 burglaries in privately owned premises and 15 thefts. During the first week of martial law the total number of criminal offenses was 35. I repeat that the comparable figure for the previous week was 169. There were no homicides, no rapes, 2 robberies -- compared with 7 in the previous week, 18 burglaries in social establishments -- compared with 89 in the previous week, 13 burglaries in privately owned premises -- compared with 57 in the previous week, and 2 thefts -- compared with 15 in the previous week. A characteristic feature this week was that culprits were caught in the act of committing the crime, especially at night. During this first week of martial law eight criminals were caught in the act of the crime. Three of them were apprehended by patrols of the people's army and five by Civic Militia patrols. This is a fairly large proportion: 8 perpetrators of criminal offenses, which totalled 35, were caught red-handed. In addition the investigation of criminal offenses committed previously has continued. The Civic Militia has detained 45 perpetrators of offenses committed in the period preceding the introduction of martial law. Investigation has also led to the apprehension of some of the perpetrators of crimes committed since the introduction of martial law, 1 or 2 days after the offenses were committed.

Comparing the present situation with that preceding 13 December, it must be stated that delinquency is not condoned by the people. In the preceding period, when a member of the public order services intervened in the street against what was obviously a malefactor or a hooligan, he encountered indifference on the part of the people who witnessed it, or sometimes even acceptance of the malefactor's action. It was enough for the latter -- and they have learned to exploit such situations to a fine art -- to shout: Help, everybody, the militia is assaulting Solidarity.

At once a great number of people would be found who were inclined to come to the assistance of the malefactor rather than the militia. At present, however, we are encountering more and more often people's acceptance of our action and their assistance.

[Baranski] Lt Stefan Kozlowski will now speak at the microphone.

[Kozlowski] A woman reported to a militia patrol that criminal elements were gathering in one of the apartments and that she suspected that criminal offenses were being committed there. In an apartment we found six people in possession of several hundred ration cards for cigarettes, alcohol and meat. We suspect that they are forged and we are awaiting the experts advice on the subject.

In my opinion, with the intensified activities of the Civic Militia more cases like this will be brought to light.

Volunteer Groups

LD181302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Marek Matsyek report]

[Text] Patrols with white and red armbands and the letters PRL [Polish People's Republic] have appeared on the streets of Warsaw. They are representatives of work forces who have volunteered to patrol the streets and assist in the maintenance of law and order. I am now talking to Sylwester Bajor, chief of the political department of the self-defense groups:

[Begin Bajor recording] Since the declaration of martial law, the party echelons and party committees have begun to be approached by people -- old communists, pensioners, people who remember the time of struggle, and young people who are members of the Communist Union of Polish Youth, young workers, and students -- in expectation that the party will allocate tasks to them. They feel that the question of order and of the defense of socialism in Poland is not solely a matter for people in uniform. This is how self-defense groups have arisen.

As more and more people came in -- and this is an appreciable number approaching 4,000 -- it has proved necessary to give this an organizational form. Groups have been created in committees and housing projects. They have their own structure and tasks defined by the regulations of these groups. To be more precise, they should support the activities of the order enforcement organs. They should cooperate with the order enforcement organs -- the militia and the army -- above all in the protection of public order, in combating any violations of this order. Apart from anything else, this is above all a party movement. If the need arises all these people in armbands, all those who have come forward for this duty, can defend socialism as necessary.

It is true that military discipline prevails in these ranks, but these people are not armed. They are not armed because there is no need at present to be armed. In the streets there are order enforcement forces which are armed and there is also the army and militia. We do not intend to stand in for the army, which will fulfill its tasks admirably.

In a nutshell, this was, I would say, a movement which was very spontaneous. This spontaneity still exists because comrades are coming forward spontaneously to joint the self-defense groups. Several hundred people approach party committees every day. These people wish to participate. They do not want to sit around at home. They do not wish to wait for events to overtake them. Apart from this, the situation at present requires that we all take part in it positively -- that is, by defending socialism. This is not simply a matter of people in uniforms, as I have already said. [end recording]

Duties of Worker's Guard

LD201358 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1100 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] A worker's guard is on duty in work enterprises. We are speaking to a member, Ryszard Nawrocki, from the Plock harvester factory.

[Begin Nawrocki recording] Today what people need is calm, that's the most important thing. That is what helps us in work and in production. Most of our employees wear red and white armbands with the words "the Polish People's Republic." We volunteered for this service which has the task of protecting property and the whole works. Apart from normal work every one of us has a duty. Regardless of whether it is night or day we wear these armbands and have duties.

[Question] What do you do on duty?

[Nawrocki] When on duty we merely go around the works, we look into all the departments, and we clear up, whether it is quiet (?or not). The work changes. Just so long as work goes on peacefully and in a good atmosphere.

Air Defense Juniors Take Oath

LD191352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Oath-taking ceremonies were held today in national air defense units for the soldiers of the junior class. Over the past few weeks, they have become acquainted with regulations and military order and with the principles of a soldier's conduct. In acquiring essential general military knowledge and mastering the basic skills of the soldier's craft and by their conscientious approach to carrying out their duties they have testified to their civic attitude, which is worthy of the defenders of the homeland. Uttering the words of the oath and swearing their loyalty to the nation, to the socialist homeland and to the colors, they have now fully undertaken the proudest and today so responsible duty of the soldier. Today's ceremonies, attended at the units by the families of those taking the oath, by exservicemen and by delegations from work places, concluded with parades.

AIRLINE SCHEDULES FOR 19, 21 DEC ANNOUNCED

21 Dec Flights to Frankfurt

LD201118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Polish Air Lines inform that tomorrow, 21 December, at 1500 a charter plane will depart for Frankfurt-Am-Main. The departure from Frankfurt is at 1745. These planes are scheduled to take foreigners and Polish business traffic only from Poland and to bring Polish citizens back to Poland.

Prague As Transfer Point

LD210540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Prior to Polish LOT airlines beginning charter flights, the capital of Czechoslovakia has become the rendezvous point for many Poles returning home. Our fellow countrymen arrived here by plane from Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Amsterdam, Havana and Madrid. Since Sunday, 13 December, the Prague LOT office maintained regular contact with representatives of our airlines in Western Europe. Up till today, they directed 300 Polish passengers home.

Polish LOT airlines reports that there will be a charter flight today to Tripoli and back. The planned departure from Warsaw is at 1400. The plane will carry Libyan citizens, Poles traveling officially, and will bring Polish citizens back home. The passengers are asked to check in 2 hours before the planned departure. The seat reservation and (?purchase) of tickets may be made in the LOT offices in Warynski Street, and at the airport on 21 December.

19 Dec Departures

LD181738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The Polish Air Lines LOT reports that on 19 December there will be charter flights from Warsaw to Paris leaving at 1045; to London at 1425; and to Zurich at 1445.

These flights are entirely reserved for the departure of foreigners and for Polish business traffic and to pick up Polish citizens from those airports. Passengers are requested to check in 2 hours before the planned departure. Seats can be reserved and tickets bought at the LOT office in Warsaw, UL. Warynski 1 and at Okecie Airport. The times of departure may be changed.

At the same time, LOT request employees of the Central Bureau of Sales and Reservations who are on holiday to report for work on 21 December.

PROVISIONAL SCIENCE MINISTRY HEAD APPOINTED

LD192314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has entrusted Mieczyslaw Kazimierczuk Ma, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, with the provisional leadership of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology.

MINISTER OF CULTURE AND ART FORMS NEW GROUP

LD200520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Under the minister of culture and art, a group has been set up whose task it is to prepare motions concerning the use of paper gained from the decrease in press publi cations, an increase of paper allocations for textbooks, publications for children and young people, as well as titles from Polish literature -- contemporary and classical -- was adopted as a principle.

The group working on preparing drafts is concerned with the economic reform in the field of culture. Also discussed are the principles according to which the resources -- intended to originate from the national culture fund -- will come into being and be exploited.

Motions concerning the amendment which regulates our cultural life are being worked out, inter alia in the area of libraries, museums, the protection of cultural works, the cinema.

Actions were undertaken to increase aid to creative men and artists, who are in a difficult financial situation, in particular fine artists. Such aid is also given to families of deceased merited artists.

As the situation in the country normalizes, the theaters, cinemas, concert halls, museums and art galleries will resume work.

COMMENTARIES DISCUSS CURRENT SITUATIONS

TRYBUNA LUDU on Party Unity

AU211658 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Dec 81 p 5

[Anna Pawlowska article: "Party Unity Is the Dictate of Patriotism"]

[Text] Let us remind ourselves: The fourth plenum of the previous Central Committee met on 24 August 1980. The Central Committee Secretary, who became first secretary two weeks later, said at the time in a report which opened the discussion: "It would nevertheless be a mistake, a great mistake, if we were to assess strikes according to what our political opponents shout at rallies and write in various pamphlets. You see, we are dealing with the broadest workers' protest in People's Poland, a protest against mistakes in the policies of the state, against bad methods of managing and ruling the country."

These words have to be recalled particularly today. For there has never been and there is no different appraisal in our party of the nature of the August events of last year. The further development of the internal party situation has supplemented this appraisal with one important element which was never concealed during those difficult months. That this was also a workers' revolt against great mistakes and great ailments in the workers' party.

On the morning of 6 September 1980, the Central Committee Sixth Plenum adopted a resolution in which among other things two declarations of historic significance were made. First: "The Central Committee regards the undertaking of preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress as essential. Included in it should be wide circles of the party aktivs from production plants, from the rural community and other social and trade circles." Second: "The Central Committee recognizes the full implementation of the agreements signed by government representatives with workers' representatives in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, and it stresses that the main guarantee of their implementation is a quick return to normal production, effective and well-organized work, social discipline and an improvement in thrift."

The great work and acute struggle for the extraordinary congress lasted until July 1981 so that the party could emerge from the congress closer to the desires of the workers and guided by universal Leninist norms, united ideologically and organizationally and capable of carrying out its duties and responsibilities in social life, in a democratic and socialist state. We managed to cope with this task despite the internal contradictions dividing the party, despite attacks on it from the outside and in conditions of increasing social and political tension in the country.

The new PZPR statute is evidence of what the ninth congress achieved. This statute satisfies all the democratic aspirations which are possible without violating the nature of the party. Further evidence is the framework of all elective party authority from the bottom to the top, which was elected by the free will of the voters. Additional evidence is the party program adopted by the congress, which bases itself among other things on the assumption that "in everyday practice one has to confirm the party's principle of serving the working class and the nation and act in a manifest way and constantly submit to control by the working people." In addition, "the tasks now facing the PZPR cannot be implemented by the party alone or even by the workers' class itself. Without the support of a broad front of the patriotic forces of progress and democracy, it is impossible to lead the country out of its crisis."

Ever since it recognized the Gdansk and Jastrzebie agreements, the party has sought every opportunity for setting up such a front without pause and without any maneuvering whatsoever, heedless of the political opposition that grew under the guise of social trust to Solidarity and heedless of attacks against the structure of the state and against the legal order. Having accepted the registration of Solidarity and of the Private Farmers' Solidarity, all party organizations and levels did their best to establish relations with those trade unions on the basis of partnership and understanding and ignored -- often with difficulty -- the speeches, rumors and slander directed against them. The party organizations were always deeply concerned not to divide the workforces, communities and families, for which they often paid a painfully high price. Not for a moment did the party equate the Solidarity masses and the antisocialist politicians hiding among these masses. It never did so during the periods when the situation was at its most dangerous, not even following the first Solidarity congress, not even following the Radom meeting of the Solidarity leadership, not in the midst of heated strike action and not in the face of strike blackmail.

With the agreement and the inspiration of the party, the government of the Polish People's Republic has not only fulfilled all the resolutions of the August-September agreements whose implementation the country's material situation allowed for; it also gradually recognized month by month successive demands by various bodies and groups, struggling hard to do so despite the worsening economic crisis. Every step the authorities took and every highly important decision they made was presented for discussion in which the Solidarity leadership took part -- whenever they decided to do so -- with an increasingly stiff attitude, with increasingly farfetched stipulations and with increasingly evasive reservations.

Yet the party still has not backed down from the negotiated solutions and from seeking the road to agreement. The idea for a front of national agreement which it put forward was supported during universal consultation by almost every party organization. And this idea is the broadest of those possible which do not violate the foundations of the system; it is an idea which has been accepted and recognized by all forces and trends which agree with the socialist nature of the state, including the Catholic church; it is an idea which the morally and materially harassed community accepted with relief.

The political rightwing said "no" to this idea through the mouth of the Solidarity leadership, just like it loudly said "no" to socialism during the 11 November celebrations this year, shielding itself behind the false banners of Solidarity on the public squares of Polish cities. For the idea reaches out without ceremony for those symbols which are the most dear to the Polish community. It reaches out toward a fighting Poland and the Catholic faith. No one gave it the right to do so -- neither living nor dead heroes, neither those from the last world war nor those from the first, nor those from any of the dramatic Polish insurrections. The Polish church did not give it this right, yet it brought one of its priests up to become pope under this system and not under another. The multitude of people kneeling every Sunday in churches which were rebuilt from ruins did not give it the right, either.

The idea of a front of national agreement is closed to the enemies of the system and to them only. It remains open to everyone else despite everything, also during the days of the martial law which was declared on 13 December. For this front is not directed against anyone except those who are prepared to raise their hands for the supreme good of Poland. It is a law of supreme defense necessity for averting national destruction.

It may have seemed that our party, which during the murky days of the Nazi occupation took upon itself the sober responsibility of restoring social justice for the sake of a free Poland, can no longer face any ordeal it knows nothing about. It may have seemed that we -- party people of all generations -- have already gone through all experiments with it. However, 13 December is opening a new page before us and it is up to us all how and with what we write in it. It may go down in our national and party history as a difficult chapter, yet worthy only when we succeed in protecting the foundations of party strength and wisdom -- its unity. It is necessary today as never before not only for us who bear red membership cards with the letters PZPR. It is necessary for Poland.

There are hundreds of thousands of comrades among us who believed stubbornly and hopefully that a day like last Sunday would not come about, would not be inevitable. There are hundreds of thousands of comrades among us who believed that it would and gradually lapsed into grief and bitterness.

Irrespective of who among us has rid himself of this belief and hope, today we must stand together shoulder to shoulder in a common disciplined party rank, in order that we may preserve for Poland and for the party the one chance we have of reaching social agreement on the basis of socialism, not as a verbal dodge, not as a dream separated from reality, but as a way of molding everything concerning Poland, as a way of life for our nation.

ZSL Daily Resumes Publication

LD191344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1122 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The publication of DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the ZSL's daily paper, has been resumed after a week in which it has not appeared. The editorial reads as follows:

We are resuming our journalistic service as the third central daily paper to be published during martial law. This is a service with unprecedented responsibility in recent years, service for the country, for the rural population, for the ZSL and for the time of the supreme national emergency. We are resuming publication as a patriotic civic duty, an ideological behest in the hour of supreme ordeal, believing that by our service we will bring nearer the time of calm, order and respect for the law, the time for normal life in our country, for thorough reforms and socialist renewal.

The editorial continues: Faithful to the traditions of the peasant movement which regards the good of the fatherland as the supreme good, we wish to offer our journalistic efforts to the cause in order to strengthen the country, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, and so that rural areas will be able to fulfill their obligations in feeding the nation and saving cities from hunger.

The daily frontpages the known appeal by the ZSL Supreme Committee Secretariat. Editors underlined the following excerpt from the appeal: May Polish peasants ensure for the entire great Polish family a secure existence and not a hungry existence.

'Only Possible Decision'

AU211314 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Dec 81 p 2

["Duty To Save the Country" -- TRUBUNA LUDU headline]

[Text] The party's and government's goodwill and efforts to rally all patriotic forces ready to act for the good of the people and the socialist fatherland have not been exhausted. The only things that have been exhausted are the opportunities of waiting for a miracle, a breakthrough and an understanding of the situation by those who could not or would not understand the renewal sponsored and continued by the party and that undermining state authority and questioning every decision by the authorities leads the country and all of us straight to an abyss.

A difficult decision has been made, but the only one possible in the current situation. We have all had enough of destabilization, chaos, paralyzed initiatives and the negation of the value of work. It is so difficult for everyone. However, today more than ever before we need calm, order, maintenance of social discipline and strenuous opposition to irresponsibility, demagogy and lawlessness.

We must not let Poland be in a state of anarchy. This is the common national interest and historical necessity. We must be united by a sense of civic responsibility, harmonious actions and awareness of the fact that the fatherland is in need. Calm and work are the conditions necessary to pull through, to overcome the difficulties, to pass the test of patriotic awareness and faithfulness toward socialist ideals.

The Polish People's Army has guaranteed and continues to guarantee the durability of the republic and defend it against attacks and internal dangers. Its soldiers are performing their patriotic duty. They are protecting our common house -- Poland. This duty rests with all us Poles.

'State of War'

AU211646 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "In the Name of National Salvation"]

[Text] A state of war was introduced countrywide yesterday by the Council of State's decision. The Military Council of National Salvation was constituted.

The state authorities and the armed forces have felt obliged to resort to extraordinary measures under circumstnaces of an exceptional threat to the state and its constitutional foundations, in the face of the rejection by the adversaries of our system of the idea of agreement and in the face of these adversaries' open promise of brutal confrontation, which would expose our country to enormous suffering and certainly bloodshed.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, who heads the Military Council of National Salvation, told the Polish people yesterday via radio and TV about the authorities' decisions.

Justifying the authorities' decision, W. Jaruzelski said among other things: "It is no longer days but hours that are dividing us from a national catastrophe. Honesty demands that we ask: Has this been necessary?"

All the citizens who are primarily concerned about the country's good know only one answer to that question: This has not been necessary.

Last year's August and the entire post-August period opened a new chapter in our state's history -- period of renewal and great hopes linked to renewal. A process of the reforming changes, without which our country's development would no longer have been possible, was initiated. The Sejm became a spokesman for the Polish people's interests. The establishment and legalization of new trade unions, including Solidarity, have opened for the trade union movement the opportunity for expressing and representing the trade and social interests of all the working people. The new laws have initiated the expected and necessary economic reform. The range of civic freedoms has been extended as attested to not only by the new censorship law, but also by the enormous development of social initiative and movements. It is impossible to list here all the symptoms of social renewal so characteristic of our country in the past few months.

There is no returning to the reality before August 1980. What is more, no real political force in our country wants such a return. The PZPR, whose program which was adopted at the ninth congress, is a great historic victory of the entire party over the deformations of the past, is now a guarantor of those changes, which are concisely expressed by the slogan of socialist renewal.

Unfortunately, the hopes of the millions and millions of Poles who want to fulfill their aspirations in an atmosphere of national agreement and to rehabilitate dignity by the fruit of hard work have been greatly disappointed. Gradually the government's increasingly constructive activities began to encounter increasing resistance and destruction. Despite verbal declaration, the process of dismantling state and economic structures continued. This process was initiated by the adversaries of socialism, who had taken over Solidarity's leading centers politically and ideologically. Factories, higher school and recently even schools have become an arena for a ruthless political struggle whose distinctive feature was increasing aggressiveness, whose content was negation and whose purpose was the total dismantling of the Polish socialist state.

"How long can you wait for a sobering-up? How long is the hand stretched in agreement to encounter a tight fist. I am saying this with a heavy heart and enormous bitterness. Things could have been different in our country. They should be different," Gen W. Jaruzelski said.

As a society we are now in a situation which requires a special concentration of thought and seriousness. The armed forces are not striving to set up a military government [rzady wojskowe]. The present situation is a temporary one, but the more effectively we deal with the chaos and the more swiftly we restore calm and order, respect for the law, and respect for the will to do the work that serves us all -- the shorter this situation will be.

This is why particular duties devolve upon all the citizens who want the country's good. It is they who will determine the length of the extraordinary situation marked by additional deprivations and restrictions.

In particular the position of PZPR members should become a factor in order and calm. The atmosphere of workforces, students and pupils and their sense of security and certainty of a tomorrow will depend on the work and influence of the basic party organizations in factories, institutions, higher and other schools. Inparticular these organizations must take care that no one anywhere should seek vengeance against anyone and that only one thing should be reckoned with: the declared and implemented will for cooperation in getting the country out of a deep, blind alley, including cooperation with the millions of people who sought the realization of well-founded hopes within the trade format of Solidarity. The decisions of 13 December had their sources in the principle of overcoming any divisions among Polish patriots in the name of actions to restore order and calm. All Poles must take such actions. The party and the people's authority firmly favor continuing the transformations begun in August 1980. They firmly favor national agreement and firmly favor the consistent purge from their own ranks of the corrupt people who brought the country to a crisis before August 1980. The Polish crisis required extraordinary measures, and the decision to adopt these measures was not made lightly. That is why "the burden of responsibility devolving on me at this dramatic moment of Polish history is great. It is my duty to assume this responsibility -- Poland's future is at stake," Gen W. Jaruzelski said.

In making these decisions, Gen W. Jaruzelski must have the support of millions of people of good will. The voice of this support must also be heard by our allies, by all states of the socialist community. It must be heard by the entire world.

West Playing Game

LD191322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1122 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Ingacy Krasicki is the author of a commentary entitled "Who Dislikes the Events in Poland?" in which he analyzes Western reaction to martial law in Poland. Here are some remarks from this article, published by TRYBUNA LUDU:

The Western circles which today are most ostentatiously shedding the proverbial crocodile tears because of the introduction of martial law in Poland are the very same ones who were openly encouraging the enemies of the system of alliances of People's Poland to attack the foundations of the Polish socialist statehood. The game was not for Poland but against Poland, a game in which the NATO staffs wanted either to perpetuate conditions in Poland which would be conducive to transforming our country into a so-called incubator of a pestilence throughout the socialist community, or to bringing about foreign intervention in Poland through the escalation of anti-Soviet and antisocialist activities.

Clearly, vast political profit would be accrued in both instances by the most aggressive quarters in the West. On the other hand, a total, in fact an unimaginable loss would have been suffered by Poland and the Poles.

Concrete Action Needed

LD201328 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1100 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] There was work in many enterprises yesterday and some are working today. The days of martial law, the Saturday and Sunday press states, must consist of work, discipline and order, responsibility and consistency. These words were mentioned quite frequently, maybe too frequently, the editor writes in the eidition of TRYBUNA LUDU. Very often they have remained merely words. Today, at a time of martial law, all that counts is facts and concrete actions. Whoever cannot comprehend this or is unable to meet the obligations imposed upon him must give way to others. Such decisions, after all, are being made. Many of those who occupy top posts at various levels have already been recalled or dismissed. The administration must fully observe the laws arising from the martial law decree. It must be energetic, consistent and just. We have been awaiting such action from it for a long time.

These days test the people and test the party, Lech Mylnarczyk, member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the works committee in the Pruszkow machine tool factory, told TRYBUNA LUDU journalists. I am far from saying: Look, at last order has come. The secretary says: I would like the situation in the country to become normal as swiftly as possible. I also consider action to this end to be my duty as a Central Committee member. After all, whenever there is turmoil it is the working people who are most wronged. The situation of martial law, Mylnarczyk states, favors the testing of people, including those in leading positions. Those who are not up to the test are suspended and removed from their positions. Things are similar in the party, as they ought to be.

We want a Poland that is great, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes. Martial law is a means. It cannot be a prospect for the future, but it would be good for its proclamation to be accompanied by such a prospect. The only way to a Poland that is great, as General Jaruzelski has said, is socialism accepted by the public, continually enriched by the experiences of life. We will build just such a Poland. We will guard a Poland like that. Poland is not an empty and wasted territory. It has at its disposal intellectual and material values which can be and will constitute good foundations from which to start.

We do not have to begin at the beginning only to act differently, not in an atmosphere of anarchy, but on the principles of social life which are recognized by the world, not through divisions, but through agreement, an identical issue for all with calm as the precondition for everything. This prospect, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says, is not described by pretty words. It contains no promises. It has no milk and honey or alluring exhortations. There is only the indication of specific opportunities. There is also the list -- still open -- of those who want to join in the building of a Poland which is like this and no other.

'Gossip' About Dictatorship

LD202340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Jan Podowski commentary]

[Text] Among all sorts of gossip flying around, my attention was drawn to one piece in particular. It says that a military junta led by General Jaruzelski has taken power in Poland. The Military Council of National Salvation is to be the beginning of a dictatorial regime. What are the aims of this alleged dictatorship? Of course, it is the destruction of the process of renewal, liquidation of the Solidarity Trade Union, and obliteration of all the democratic achievements of the post-August era. The rule of the junta is to go right back to the methods of governing in the seventies. And what about the party? It is the party which in the resolution of the ninth congress and the plenums following the congress stated categorically that there could be no return, that the process of renewal and democratization is unavoidable. The party put forward an idea to create the front of national accord and stood on the platform of pluralism with regard to the views of the people and unification of all the patriotic forces of the nation on the basis of observance of the Constitution.

The gossip, also spread by some Western radio stations, answers this question as well: The party has ceased to count and it is allegedly unable to perform the leading role in the community. The junta, as happens in the most primitive countries of the world, is to decide everything. What about socialism? Never mind socialism as long as the nation is put in bondage and is under control.

The authors of these revelations, which are spread by subversive Western radio stations, are not interested at all in an answer to this question, but in order to make their gossip credible they are publishing news about alleged internments of party members, about removing other party activists from any influence on the events in our country. All this propaganda is so primitive that it would not even deserve any attention were it not for the perfidious intentions contained in it. What is the aim? First to divide the nation and the army. In Poland where the attachment to military traditions, to the uniform, to the struggle for liberation is greater than anywhere in the world this intention seems to be miscalculated. What is more it is ridiculous. But the people who attempt to manipulate public opinion are aware of this and that is why they want to create a different division, a division within the army itself. The army is good and close to the nation. It simply has bad commanders, brought up allegedly on some foreign land, and they are leading the unsuspecting soliders against the community.

What can one say to that? One cannot say anything and it is pointless to argue with gossip. It is worth reading once again the profound speech by General Jaruzelski and the proclamation of the Military Council of National Salvation published in the press on 17 December, which says, among other things: the forces hostile to the socialist state, taking advantage of the disorientation of the community and the psychological shock caused by the introduction of martial law are attempting to claim that this means the obliteration of the path of democratization and renewal.

Furthermore, the council is acting for the salvation of the fundamental content of the socialist renewal and will do everything to implement this content as soon as possible.

One more thing which must be said: The fundamental aim of the manipulation by all the hostile forces is by perfidious publication of gossip and slander to draw people away from work and to support disorientation and chaos in order to fuel the strikes at any price, and wherever strikes are impossible to create feelings of disillusionment and apathy. Let us not allow them to drive us mad, a Warsaw saying goes.

SOLIDARITY 'LEADING FIGURE' INTERVIEWED

PM221217 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Dec 81 p 1

[John Hutchinson interview with anonymous 'leading figure in Solidarity'; date and place not given: "Army Leaders Walking Tightrope"]

[Text] In the following interview a leading figure in Solidarity, who happened to be visiting the West when the Polish Army crackdown began last week, comments upon events in Poland. His identity has to be kept secret. The interview in by John Hutchinson.

[Question] Why did the military intervene?

[Answer] There are three general explanations, each of them ominous. Jaruzelski might have intervened simply because he was told by the Russians they would take over if he did not.

He may have been trying to protect the Stalinist hardliners, known in Poland as "the concrete." If that is his intention -- that is, if he means to terminate the agreement with Solidarity and revert to the situation before August 1980 -- then there may well be civil war and Russian armed intervention.

A third possibility is that he wants to bypass the Stalinists. They were ready to vote against the anti-strike bill on purely tactical grounds to embarass the government. The concrete has never really accepted Solidarity and has tried to frustrate every move toward reconciliation. Jaruzelski might be seeking an understanding with a more restrained Solidarity, in which case the Soviet Union might decide to invade anyway.

[Question] But what is your view?

[Answer] None of these explanations is wholly true or wholly false. Nobody knows what Jaruzelski's preferences for Poland are. Nobody knows what he would have done -- or tolerated -- if he had been free to negotiate without the Russian and the concrete at his shoulder. He has to walk a tightrope, with the Soviet Union on one side and the idea of Polish freedom on the other. There are many and conflicting pressures upon him.

[Question] Were you surprised at the military takeover?

[Answer] We expected a major confrontation after the Sejm debate on the proposed anti-strike legislation, which we thought would be rejected. But we did not expect anything before the debate, and very few of us imagined there would be martial law.

[Question] With so many Solidarity sympathisers in the civil service why didn't the news leak out?

[Answer] The takeover was planned by a few very carefully screened people, that's all.

[Question] Can Jaruselski keep the lid on?

[Answer] In the short run, probably. In the long run, no, unless he reverts to civilian government complete with the reforms of the past year. The Polish Army officers presently running the country will eventually have to return to their Warsaw Pact duties. The only alternative then to government by consent will be a return to Stalinist terror imposed with Russian help, which the Polish people are not likely to accept.

[Question] What will the Russians do now?

[Answer] Nobody knows, but much will depend upon their perception of Western determination.

[Question] What should Western policy be?

[Answer] The West -- led by the United States -- should immediately and above all make clear to the Soviet Union what the price of armed intervention will be. The price -- or, better still, a series of prices -- should be specific, certain and heavy. It is proper for Western spokesmen to say that the Poles should be left to work out their own salvation, but it will be disastrous for any Western power to create the impression that it is unwilling to make the Soviet Union pay a high price for the subjugation of the Poles. The Soviet Union should know beyond any doubt that the crushing of Poland, by Russians or their Polish proxies, will bring upon them the enmity of the civilised world.

[Question] What else can be done?

[Answer] Call in the prince of peace. The church is the instrument of intercession. It must remain nonpolitical, but it is probably the only available means to reason and reconciliation, the only institution that can command the trust of the Polish people as a whole. The West should consult the church day and might, seek its advice on the mood of the Polish people, use it to keep the food and medicine flowing, and seek through its good offices the understanding among the Polish people and throughout Eastern Europe that the Poles have a right to be free.

SOLIDARITY MEMBER VIEWS WARSAW SITUATION

PM221315 Paris LE MATIN in French 18 Dec 81 p 11

[Article by unnamed "Polish intellectual and Solidarity member": "Jaruzelski Has Won One Battle, Solidarity Can Win the War" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] We are publishing here the report and analysis of the situation written for LE MATIN by a Polish intellectual from Warsaw who is a Solidarity member and has so far succeeded in escaping the military roundup. This report, written between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, reached us yesterday.

Jaruzelski has won one battle, but Solidarity will win the war: 1, 2, 15, 30 Poles, who think like millions of others, are expressing this hope, which may be crazy, after a 3-day nightmare.

For the time being there is no doubt that the generals' victory is complete, the shock of the defeat of the trade union, which was still so sure of itself only 5 days ago, is immense. The military have power and, moreover, full power. The Solidarity leaders were defeated and could only disperse to flee the police, and those who failed to do so have been taken to "unknown" destinations.

For the first time in the communist establishment the army has relegated the party and government to second place. The liberals have been silenced. Hieronom Kubiak, a Politburo member, Rakowski and their friends openly admit that they were only informed of "martial law" after the event. Ryszard Reiff, chairman of Pax (Catholic organization close to the government), the only one to refuse to sign the decree establishing martial law, has now had his association suspended. Moreover the Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, whose deputies refused the government full powers 2 weeks ago, have given in to the generals.

The press, which now comprises only two national dailies and 19 regional publications, television and radio with the same incomparably dull program, are also in the military's hands.

Nonetheless the Solidarity trade union, although disbanded, officially suspended and with its administration already in a state of collapse and its members sent on "enforced leave," still remains the only social force which counts in the enterprises.

Although they are isolated and interenterprise links will have to be reestablished, the enterprise committees refuse to sign any document of allegiance to the military dictatorship. The economic deadlines, and especially the payment of interest on the debt in convertible currency, are the nightmare of the uniformed victors. If the Western bankers do not allow themselves to be convinced by the promises of a joyful future, because of the military coup d'etat, the country could be declared bankrupt by early 1982. And it will take more to persuade the Western banks than for the generals to take away the miners' free Saturdays, force the peasants to hand all their produce over to the state or freeze private accounts in foreign currency. Fear may close the streets to demonstrators but it has never solved an economic problem, and the reverse is highly likely to happen in Poland.

But for the time being the strikers of "black December" have little chance in face of their determined assailants, in a country controlled by the military, deprived of any information and at least partly paralyzed by fear.

The first martial law victim was journalist Jerzy Zielenski, a resistance fighter during World War II and editor of a new solidarity weekly for THE MAZOWSZE region, of which the first issue was to have appeared soon. He committed suicide on Sunday by jumping out of a window of the hospital where he was received treatment after a heart attack. The entrance to his house is still being guarded by the militia.

The lists of suspects include at least 27,000 names. Right from the first night the internment plan drawn up by the generals was carried out with 75-percent success, and the missing 25 percent was explained by the fact that the suspects were not spending the night at home. Those arrested in Warsaw -- intellectuals, formers workers' self-defense committee oppositionists, and Solidarity leaders -- are in a dilapidated prison in Bialoleka, in the capital's suburbs, where there is nothing, not even glass in the windows. Interior Minister General Kiszczak hinted on Tuesday that the detainees might be transferred to another location.

In the absence of complete official lists, however, it is noted that the detainees include all Solidarity's main advisers -- Geremek, Mzowiecki, Kurowski and Kuron -- but excluding the episcopal delegates. The arrest of numerous journalists is also mentioned -- including that of LE MATIN correspondent Krzysztof Wolicki -- especially from the suspended trade union press and journalists' association.

The completion of the initial plan of arrests and its possible extension will mainly depend on the success of the direct "pacification" of the enterprises and other institutions which are on strike. The Zomo police motorized brigades went into action on Monday evening, backed by army tanks which broke down factory gates and destroyed barricades erected inside by workers. Thus, in or near the capital such "mopping-up" operations have been carried out at the Lamina electronic components factory, the Huta Warszawa steelworks, the Ursus tractor factory, the SSD [expansion unknown] automobile factory and...the Academy of Sciences. The fate of the other enterprises which were still resisting seems to be sealed.

In the provinces, from where reports are late in arriving and uncertain -- the scene seems to have been the same everywhere. There have been somewhat greater difficulties at the Gdansk shipyards where, it seems, a parachute operation was necessary, at the Nowa Huta steelworks and even in Krakow, where university teachers and students were arrested in vast numbers. Thus Professor Gierosowski, chairman of the Polish Bishops Conference, has been interned and the conference itself has been dissolved by decree. There is even less information from Silesia, where the number of mines on strike changes from day to day....

SOLIDARITY PAMPHLET URGES PASSIVE RESISTANCE

NC221022 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpts] [Place not specified] 22 Dec (AFP) -- Poland's 10 days of martial law have left 200 dead in conflicts between security forces and workers, reliable Western sources said today, while there were signs that General Wojciech Jaruzelski was no longer in control.

The 200 deaths were reported by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) today. They were first given Sunday in Sweden, based on Polish Catholic Church sources.

Solidarity, the suspended free trade union, whose leader Lech Walesa was arrested with thousands of other members, today defiantly urged passive resistance against Poland's martial law in a clandestine pamphlet distributed in Warsaw.

It called for patriots to persuade Polish troops not to intervene against striking workers.

The pamphlet was printed by the Mazowsze branch of Solidarity, whose Warsaw headquarters were raided and sacked on December 13, the first day of the state of siege.

Meanwhile, the eight-day-old military regime issued three conditions necessary for the lifting of the draconian state of siege.

1. The end of incidents in factories.

2. Normalisation of the national economy by a return to work.

3. An end to the danger posed to Poland's socialist system by counter-revolutionaries.

But the Mazowzse Solidarity pamphlet made it clear there were still numerous major strikes in Poland. It cited actions in Bialystok, northeastern Poland. and in about 30 Silesian coal mines. It said an "inter-mine" committee had been formed.

A similar committee was functioning in the western city of Poznan, linking 13 of the largest industrial enterprises in the region, while workers were occupying the "Paris Commune" dockyard at Gdansk.

The Mazowsze pamphlet denounced the "fascistic" methods used by the martial law security forces and said "they remind us of the time of the concentration camps."

It said that 15 people were killed in the Pafawag railway coach plant at Wroclaw, western Poland, when troops spearheaded by tanks attacked workers there.

The Mazowsze pamphlet said that Mr. Walesa was in Warsaw's Rakowiecka Prison after having refused to negotiate with the new military leaders. It added that the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, was refusing to meet any Polish leaders unless Mr Walesa was present.

In Hamburg, north Germany, an economists expert who has just returned from a two-week visit to Poland, said today that almost 50 percent of the country's industry and transport was in the hands of the military regime.

Hubert Gabrisch of the Hamburg Institute of Economic Studies (HWWA) said that he believed that 20-30 percent of Poles favoured the military regime as the only way of preventing a slide into civil war.

In Moscow the NOVOSTI feature agency said that the Warsaw government was battling with "forces of anarchy and destruction."

It added that the Polish military authorities had taken "energetic measures" to "maintain law and order" and to prevent "the danger of civil war which was hanging over the country".

NOVOSTI said that the authorities were not only defending the interests of the Polish people but also "making a real contribution to European peace."

It accused Washington of being the "orchestra leader of all those forces supporting the Polish counter-revolution."

It said that the U.S. wanted a "catastrophe" in Poland so that it would have an excuse to base nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

In Helsinki, a British couple who arrived here by ship today from Gdansk reported that wartime Nazi concentration camps in the area have been reopened for detainees, according to local rumours.

"We met many Polish women whose husbands have simply vanished after having taken part in protest action against the military regime," they said.

The resistance in the Gdansk area was very strong, and some 600 workers have barricaded themselves in the shipyards.

The couple who arrived on the Polish liner Silesia declined to give their names as they plan to return to Poland, where the man is employed.

"The Polish people will not give up in face of the martial law. We are absolutely sure of this," they said.

In Warsaw a firm denial was given on Western reports that General Wojciech Jaruzelski was no longer in full control, as reported by the BBC and French television.

Captain Wieslaw Gornicki, the general's press counsellor, told newsmen that General Jaruzelski presided over daily meetings of the Military Council of National Redemption (WRON) and had not left the capital since the declaration of the state of siege.

The AFP correspondent in Warsaw, in a message sent via Vienna, noted that the general who is also the party leader, prime minister and defence minister as well as WRON chairman was last seen when he appeared on television on December 13.

Captain Gornicki said: "He will appear in public in the next few days or weeks."

LE MONDE: GUETTA VIEWS SITUATION IN WARSAW

PM181717 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Shocked Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw -- We are seeing the all-too-familiar scenes of women whose husbands, sons -- or both -- or even more children have been arrested and who are starting to run from one police station to another to beg for information, to hand over warm clothing or medicines.... There are lists of "internees" posted in the parishes, at the episcopate, at the Catholic Intellectuals' Club (which has not yet been banned), in the universities and places of work. Tuesday 15 December the first rumors started to circulate about detention conditions at the Bialoleka prison in the Warsaw region. People are talking of seven or eight prisoners being crowded into a few square feet, cells without windows or, instead, cells exposed to all the winter winds.

Early Tuesday afternoon the authorities had still not informed the church, which is loudly demanding information, of the exact number of people arrested. The least gloomy estimates report around 10,000 people. Some Catholic intellectuals, who are levelheaded men, are talking of several tens of thousands of arrests. To give one example: late Tuesday morning around 50 members of the Academy of Sciences were held for trying to hold a meeting in support of their imprisoned colleagues. Many factory managers have also been arrested. Many members of the Planning Commission have apparently been sacked and might be prosecuted.

Blows are being dealt almost everywhere, as if to clearly demonstrate that it is not Solidarity which is the only target but anything which might represent disorder.

Indeed, it is impossible to put forward a verifiable number of arrests. The international trunk and also city telephone lines are still cut off and there is no longer any means of keeping yourself informed or of taking any concerted action whatsoever.

However, it is known that massive roundups have been carried out in all the provincial cities, and they did not spare either workers, intellectuals or, of course, members of organizations which are not illegal.

It is now becoming very difficult to move around Warsaw. The ban on the sale of gasoline has considerably reduced automobile traffic. And if you have an automobile and gaoline it will nonetheless take you a good 30 minutes to go a few kilometers owing to the unbelievable diversions imposed by the increasingly numerous army and police roadblocks -- and those guarding them are becoming increasingly nervous.

The authorities are perfectly amiable to the foreign press, but sources of INFORMATION are disappearing one after another; interpreters and assistants are beginning to be afraid; the police presence around the press agency officers, whose teletype machines have been cut off, is being increasingly felt and it is no longer possible to convey information to any Western capital without organizing risky networks.

The Solidarity apparatus, which are totally unprepared for going underground, has collapsed. There are only five national leaders left -- perhaps only four if it is true that Warsaw chairman Bujak was finally arrested between Monday night and Tuesday morning. Mr Walesa is under house arrest not far from the capital and is being treated well, according to the government spokesman. Monsignor Dabrowski, secretary to the episcopal conference, was given permission to visit him Sunday and took him clean clothes Monday. The Catholic hierarchy will maintain contact with him. There was no desire to make a martyr of him because it is still hoped, but so far in vain, that he can be forced to preach submission to the country, that he can be persuaded to say at least what the primate has already said in his Sunday evening sermon -- that "the most important thing is to avoid bloodshed."

Dogmas Are Collapsing

After 3 days of martial law a terrible desolation has fallen over Poland and it is increasingly difficult to imagine that this militarization of the country will not soon be accompanied by even greater calamities. Nonetheless order is not yet reigning in either Warsaw or the rest of the country. According to unverifiable put persistent rumors there have been violent disturbances in the Krakow region, and the main enterprises in Wroclaw were struck Tuesday.

Monday evening strikes also broke out at the Ursus tractor plant and the Huta-Warszawa steelworks' trade union leaders were arrested. It was apparently at Ursus that Mr Bujak was arrested. Tuesday the situation had returned to "normal" to the extent that an officer could be seen outside Huta-Warszawa explaining to a group of workers the need for discipline. Those in the front were smiling but those at the back of the group were fuming. At around 2000 Tuesday the forces of repression were preparing for an assault on the car factory, which had been struck since the previous day.

Not everything was settled, but the Military Council may already have found the situation encouraging when, Tuesday afternoon, a small student demonstration, which was even chased into a church, was brutally crushed near Warsaw University. Order is not yet reigning but the vise is being tightened. If military control is eventually established in the country and the factories without organized worker resistance the new government will quickly be strongly established. As quickly as it acted.

Poland has exchanged the dictatorship of the proletariat -- that of the party -- for the Army's dictatorship. The military communique refers to the PZPR but at less length than to friendship with the Soviet Union. This army, like those in so many other bankrupt countries, is determined to restore order and rebuild the economy without sparing anybody, even destroying the democratic facades to which the socialist countries usually show such respect. Dogmas are clashing and crumbling in an improbable ideological chaos.

Was General Jaruzelski's hand forced from inside or outside? The plan which has been implemented, and its detail, suggest that it was. But had the plan been in preparation for many months and was the national accord operation merely a trap? You can add up all the signs, point out the presence in the Polish capital just before last weekend of Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, and affirm or deny everything without knowing anything but what clever official confidential statements are willing to reveal to you. Only one thing is certain: a dictatorship is a dictatorship.

Visits Lenin Yards

PM181611 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Dec 81 p 4

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Final Hours of Freedom at Lenin Shipyard"]

[Excerpts] Gdansk -- Over there, some 200 meters from gate 2, the famous gate of the Lenin shipyard which so many photographs made known to the world, the big meeting hall is completely empty. The National Strike Committee which was formed Sunday is meeting elsewhere, carefully hidden somewhere in this vast expanse of docks, nooks, crannies, dozens of workshops, offices and metal gates which form Solidarity's cradle. The passes obtained with great difficulty, because nothing and nobody is trusted, are not enough to enable you to find your way around. But if you are recognized people signal to you, you walk, turn corner after corner and finally find the delegates.

"National Strike Commitee" is really an exaggeration. In fact the only people there were the Lenin shipyard's shop-floor delegates, the representatives of 48 Gdansk enterprises, some 20 survivors from the Solidarity apparatus and Mr Waszkiedwicz, a Presidium member. It is not many, but on Sunday the shipyard was empty and now -- today is Monday 14 December -- the workers are all there, their helmets on their heads and waring white and red armbands, on strike. The previous day, when 40 enterprise representatives and around 20 workers met here, they could not really hope to do anything but report. In the canteen, where people were pleased to see each other, to meet one person, then another, still at large, people were embracing, laughing, recounting how they had escaped the roundup under the very nose of the militia. But what could be done with so few people?

For those men and women it was clear that they had only been allowed to meet so that they could be picked up more easily. After a long debate they decided to leave the shipyard before 2200 -- the start of the curfew decreed that afternoon. It was a good thing that they decided to do that: at 0208 Tuesday morning the militia poured into the shipyard. The forces of order smashed the cyclostyling machines and typewriters which they could find, circulated in columns among the workshops, arrested seven militants, handcuffed them and then left.

The main theme of the communiques issued by the Military Council for National Salvation is that all is calm in the country and that everybody must go to work. In those circumstances it would be a blunder to have the shipyard occupied by the militia. Therefore, on Monday morning, the first working day since martial law was introduced, the workers poured in. The army was stationed in the suburbs of Gdansk, but everything was calm and normal in the city. This calm is the authority's trump card: to show that the mere proclamation of "national salvation" was enough to normalize the situation, as if every Pole had simply been waiting for that. For their part the people are not dreaming of putting up barricades. It is true that they are afraid. But at the same time they do not believe and do not want to believe that freedom is at an end. It was a strange game of cat and mouse in which the workers were allowed to enter their shipyard as if nothing had happened. In less than 1 hour the Polish flags, symbols of strikes and the battle for democracy for 15 months, were flying at the gate. People mounted guard in turn. People on the roofs kept watch. People listened politely to the director who, in a choked voice, appealed to them to resume work, emphasizing the threats involved in martial law. The director is well liked and, as they listened to him, people murmured: "It's not his fault, they have forced him to do it." And then, after those vain exhortations, a young woman worker read strike communiques through a bullhorn every 10 minutes.

On the other side of the gate the crowd, which had also swelled since the previous day, applauded constantly without tiring of hearing repeated demands for martial law to be lifted immediately and for the release of all the prisoners whose names were listed. Of course, they would have liked to hear something else, to learn that the whole of Poland was rising up in resistance region after region and that a triumphal Lech Walesa was on his way to the shipyard. That was far from being the case. But the monotony of those communiques served as an antidote to the message hammered out on radio and television since 0600 Sunday.

The scene is the Lenin shipyard at 1100 Monday, the room in which the strike committee met. "We are," one old worker said, "full citizens of the People's Republic of Poland and we will not give up our rights." Everybody knew it was wishful thinking. People knew and reported that, although mines in Silesia had struck, all of them had not, but only 27, or even only 7 according to some people. Other factories, whose delegates were there, had already been militarized, and although their workers were trying to do no more than look as if they were working, they were at their posts. No, people did not deceive themselves, but they said: "We must hold out at least 36 hours and something will happen."

A young worker launched into a long account of Gandhi and his nonviolent methods. "If the army comes," he said, "we will offer them flowers and they may put up their arms." He had little success, and everybody stressed that it was important to beware of provocations, to prevent any deterioration in the situation, for them to refuse to leave the shipyard and for them to lock themselves in instead, even if nerve gas and tear gas were used. There was a long discussion about whether those wanting to leave the shipyard should be asked to apply for a pass. No real decision was taken, but the general feeling was that it "would be better for 5,000 determined people to remain than 15,000 hesitant people." That hesitation could be felt in the room and read in some people's faces: It is called anxiety. "Dear fellow shipyard workers," a stocky peasant then said, "in 1980 the spark which set the whole of Poland alight stemmed from here because you decided it should. Today you have taken another decision: Do not leave your workplace. We farmers will make every effort to ensure that you do not starve. We will manage. We will slaughter livestock to feed you. We will help you. I just ask you one thing: Do not give in! Do not allow yourselves to be terrorized! Who is this general," he asked, "who is turning his guns against his own nation and declaring war on his own people? The radio is overwhelming us with propaganda, but united we can do anything. Dear workers, do not fear anything because God is with us, the Virgin will not abandon us. Save our honor!"

Mrs Walentynowicz, that small gentle woman with rough hands -- who was the start of it all since it was to prevent her being sacked that the August 1980 strike began -- then entered the room. She wept when she saw her friends. She is a tiny woman and is exhausted, but nothing would make her give in. Mr Waszkiewicz explained that several other members of the Presidium had succeeded in hiding and that contact with them had been assured. He read a communique (the strike was continuing and spreading) and concluded: "There are no instructions because everybody knows what to do." The next meeting was to be on Monday at 1800 -- in a different part of the shipyard, of course.

At 1400 on the same day a column of nine armored tanks could be seen standing on the Warsaw road on the outskirts of Gdansk. Other tanks could be seen on paths parallel to the road. There were 348 km to go to the capital and a few police roadblocks to cross. There were few vehicles about. Around 15 km from Warsaw we had to overtake a column of 29 tanks and armored transports. In downtown Warsaw there was virtually no traffic and the main intersections are under surveillance.

At that time nobody was yet able to say where Poland was heading. The Gdansk strikes had started 11 years earlier. On 17 December 1970, 3 days later, they had been drowned in blood and that blood was shortly to bring down the then first secretary, Gomulka. The radio was broadcasting large sections of the primate's long homily; it was certainly not a call for a general strike....

(This report was written Monday; on Wednesday, according to unconfirmed reports, the forces of order cleared the Lenin naval shipyard — LE MONDE editor's note)

WALESA MESSAGE APPARENTLY PASSED TO POPE

NC220624 Paris AFP in English 0615 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpts] [place not specified] 22 Dec (AFP) -- Interned Polish labor leader Lech Walesa apparently made indirect contact last night with Pope John Paul II.

An envoy from the Roman Catholic primate of Poland reached Rome shortly before midnight and immediately began conferring on the Polish crisis with the pope.

The envoy, Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, probably carried a message from Mr Welesa. Bishop Dabrowski had been allowed to see Mr Walesa twice, a French traveller reported earlier in Paris. The traveller who has close connection with Catholics in Krakow, said although telephone communications have been cut off under martial law, news passes through the country "with astonishing speed." He said one of the unofficial clearing houses for news was a convent in Warsaw.

Catholics and militants of Mr Walesa's Solidarity labour federation believe the martial law regime is trying to use him as a hostage. He has been under heavy pressure, according to the traveller's sources.

Bishop Dabrowski is secretary-general of the Polish Bishop's Conference.

The French traveller said [words indistinct] steel mill near Krakow until troops evacuated them last Tuesday night. Until then, the (?strikers) had been in radio contact with the strikers at Gdansk and other steelworks.

Since the evacuation, the workers have gone to their jobs at Nova Huta, but are not doing any work, the Frenchmen said. The question in the minds of Krakow's population was not whether they should resist martial law but how to resist it, he said.

TOURISTS REPORT 15 KILLED IN KATOWICE CLASHES

LD221104 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] In clashes between militia and workers in the mining town of Katowice, 15 people were killed and over 70 were injured. Finns arriving in Finland today on the Polish car ferry Silesia have told of clashes, shootings and victims in Katowice. Their reports are based on information received from Poles during their visit to Katowice.

INDEPENDENT STUDENT UNION MEMBERS ARRESTED

LD211740 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] The entire leadership of the Independent Students' Union in Poland has been (?imprisoned). Also about 100 active members of the organization have been arrested. This is reported by a Finnish student who has returned home after two years' of study in Poland. The Independent Students' Union in Poland has about 90,000 members.